Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,189—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
12th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6896		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
11th "	DELTA	8013		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000		
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10509		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 787 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Looksley Hall	5500	.....	Jan. 14
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	...
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	Jan. 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

No Extra Charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents, Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.
INTEND
TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	14th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Kola	1205	Thurs.	17th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	18th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 17th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Palimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 14th November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A "Steamer" on or about the 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

11th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dambea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Brun	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Biquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Horuby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT — CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th November.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	5895	24th Nov, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

A POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

"I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model	Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs. 14
Silver cased Crystal face model	" 22-8	" " 20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models	" 27-8	" " 24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS. ENGINE OILS. CYLINDER OILS.
GINNING OILS. MOTOR OILS. MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...	...at Rs. 3-4.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box ... ...at Re. 1.
SPANISH FRESH GRAPES in barrels (loose) per lb.... ... ... Re. 1.
ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,
THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"
AND THE "JUNIOR?"
THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

GOLD MEDAL Broach Exhibition. | GOLD MEDAL Nagpur Exhibition. | GOLD MEDAL Jalgaon Exhibition.

NOTE!
Please See that
You Always Get
PEARSE & Co.'s
COFFEE
AND
TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding ACCOMMODATION, at the APOLLO BANDAR, on the occasions of the ARRIVAL of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the LORD HARDINGE of PENSHURST, P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., K. S. O., on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1910, and the DEPARTURE of HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT-MURRAY-KYNYNMOUND, EARL of MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General, on FRIDAY, the 25th Idem, should be made in writing to the Undersigned.

The address must be given when a reply or a card is requested.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

SALE OF SALVAGE OF MACHINERY AND BUILDING MATERIALS AT THE BARODA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL, BARODA.

THE Adjustment Committee of the Insurance Offices concerned will receive private offers for the PURCHASE of the following MACHINERY and BUILDING MATERIALS salved from the recent fire at the above Mill:—

1. All the Machinery and Building Salved in Block 4; the former includes salvage of—

35	Roller Carding Engines.		
13	Revolving Flat Cards.		
4	Drawing Frames 3 heads by 6 deliveries.		
1	" " 3 " by 5 "		
2	" " 2 " by 5 "		
6	Slubbing Frames each 64 Spindles.		
1	" " " 72 "		
11	Intermediate " " 93 "		
24	Roving " " 128 "		
17	Ring Frames each 320 Spindles, 2 5-8 ins. gauge.		
16	" " " 372 " 2 1-4 ins. "		
3	" " " 384 " 2 1-4 ins. "		
8	Selfacting Mules " 636 " 1 3-8 ins. "		

the Building Salvage includes about 80 Cast Iron Columns, Corrugated Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Gutters and Cast Iron Rain Water Pipes.

2. The Machinery and Building Salvage of Block No. 5 (Ground Floor only), being the salvage of 60 Hand Reels, 40 Hanks, 21 Cast Iron Columns, Corrugated Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Gutters and Cast Iron Rain Water Pipes.

The above include all Shafting Pulleys, Mill gearing spare parts, Change Wheels, Piping, etc. The external walls of the Blocks named and the Machinery and Building of the Cellar under the Reeling Room are not included.

Amounts should be stated in the Tenders for each block separately.

Two months from the date of intimation of acceptance of any Tender will be allowed for the clearing of the salvage from the Mill premises.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and be sealed and sent to the Undersigned on or before 25th November, 1910.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Adjusters.

Graham's Buildings, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay,
10th November, 1910.

NOTICE.

L. A. MACAULAY DECEASED.

ANY persons having any CLAIMS against the estate of the late LAWRENCE ARCHIBALD MACAULAY, are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, Solicitors for Mrs. Macaulay, the Administratrix, within one calendar month from the date hereof.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1910.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors for Mrs. Macaulay.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR COTTON DRILLS.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender FOR COTTON DRILLS" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office, at Lahore (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1910, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for certain Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1911. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The following are the items required:—

Cloth Drill bleached white,	1,50,000	Yards
" " blue	1,50,000	"
" " khaki	25,000	"
" Cotton blue for puggrees	1,80,000	"

2. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Board at the Principal Railway Stations, on the North-Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the various items tendered legibly, marked with the name and address of Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on MONDAY the 21st November, 1910.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tenders.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, and not enclosed with the tender) will not be considered.

5. The acceptance or rejection of Tenders will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 29-10-1910.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTES, TALLOW AND LINSEED OILS.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for WASTE, TALLOW and LINSEED OILS" are invited and will be received by the Manager, in his office at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1910, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for certain Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing from the 1st of January, 1911. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from Out Export Stations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The undermentioned are the items required:—

Waste cotton, coloured, soft quality for cleaning purposes	5,000	cwts.
Waste Hessian thread for cleaning purposes	10,000	"
Tallow, pure and clean and free from all impurities	1,500	"
Linseed Oil, boiled, specific gravity 0·946 to 0·950, Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100° F., to be entirely free from water ...	1,000	"
Linseed Oil, raw, specific gravity 0·930 to 0·935, Viscosity 115 to 125 at 100° F., to be entirely free from water ...	800	"

2. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards at the Principal Railway Stations, on the North-Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the various items tendered legibly, marked with the name and address of Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 19th November, 1910.

The Manager holds himself at Liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, and not enclosed with the tender) will not be considered.

5. The acceptance or rejection of Tenders will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeepers Office,
Lahore, dated 30-10-1910.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th November, at 7 p. m. Master Masons of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the meeting and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter, Rs. 6. Applications for tickets should be made through SECRETARIES of Lodges or direct to the Undersigned, not later than 18th instant.

ARTHUR W. S. WISE,
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.,
Taj Building, Wallace Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES, intending TO JOIN the COLLEGE, during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Examination for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January, 1911.

Eight Scholarships will be awarded early in January—five by the Director of Agriculture and three by the Principal. The conditions on which Scholarships are awarded as well as conditions on which private students are admitted will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal, on application.

Replies to applicants will not be sent during the Christmas Holidays.

K. HEWLETT,
M. R. C. V. S.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Bombay Veterinary College,
Parel, 10th November, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of BAI HARCOOVERBAI, wife of LOWJI TRIMBUCK, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, but belonging to LOWJI TRIMBUCK, the Petitioner.

LOWJI TRIMBUCK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Building Contractor, the husband of the deceased, residing at Lower Parel, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand Nine Hundred and Ten and in the First year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 10 day of November, 1910.
Messrs. HIRALAL & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JEAN PALEOLOGO3, late of Athens, Hellenic (Greek) Merchant.
VISRAM LADHA, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant.
FRANK JOSLEN, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, European.
WALTER CHARLES BEARD, late of Bombay, a partner and Sole Representative in India of the firm of Messrs. Beard Price and Company, European.
HARRY BRAMLEY, late of Bombay, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, European.
WALTER PARKINGTON, late of the School House Thornton le Moors in the County of Chester, European.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 22nd day of October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road. Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dabash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THE FOLLOWING TIMBER will be put up to AUCTION by the Undersigned, at Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on 21st November, 1910, and following days:—

Matti (Terminalia tomentosa)	43,370	cubic feet.
Nandi (Lagerstroemia microcarpa) ...	4,340	"
Kindal (Terminalia paniculata)	1,930	"
Heddi (Adina cordifolia)	870	"
Honi (Pterocarpus marsupium	880	"
Jamba (Xylia dolabriformis)	470	"
Kalamb (Stephegyne parvifolia.....	80	"
Teak (Tectona grandis)	7,240	"
Blackwood (Dalbergia latifolia) ...	930	"

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, W. D.

Karwar, 11th October, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(For all Communities)

MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

LOCATION:
Gamdevi Road, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station.
First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

OUR
FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, NEW ARTISTES, NEW ACTS, AND NEW SENSATIONS.
First appearance of the great
ENGEL TROUPE OF
RUSSIAN DANCERS and SINGERS, THREE LADIES and TWO GENTLEMEN.
FRANK E. FILLIS,
The World Renown Showman and Organiser of the great
EARLS COURT SHOW, LONDON.
WITNESSED BY THE ENTIRE ROYAL FAMILY.
Also the Boer War Exhibition at
ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.,
will present his highly Trained
HORSES, FAIRY PONIES AND MONKEYS
In New and Novel Feats.
MADAME ROSE FILLIS,
Celebrated Sporting Dog Act.

25 STAR ARTISTES 25

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

OUR 2ND GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Tremendous Programme will be Presented.
Children Half Price to any Part of the Tent.

SUNDAY,
SPECIAL GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Doors Open at 3 P. M.
Performance Commences at 4 O'clock Sharp.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16TH INSTANT.
THE PEICE DE RÉMISTANCE.
Dick Turpin's Ride to York and the death of Bonny—BLACK BESS.
Don't forget, Gamdevi Road is where you see this BIG SHOW.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats, Box, Rs. 4.
First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2.
Stalls (European Gallery), Rs. 1.
Gallery (Natives only), As. 8.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.
Special space reserved for Zenana Ladies; seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.
Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.
Circus Telephone No. 1698 where seats can be booked at any time.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager.
GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ALL STAR FILMS.

* 1. Batty Turns the Tables. Comic.
* 2. Punch the Benefactor. Pathetic.
* 3. A Trip on the Lake of Garden. Scenic.
* 4. Nick Winter, the Brainy Sec. Comic.
* 5. FOOLSHEAD in the LION'S DEN. Comic.
6. The Fault of the Grandmother. Pathetic.
* 7. Grandeur and Decadence. Comic.

DON'T MISS
"FOOLSHEAD IN THE LION'S DEN."
IT'S A SCREAM.

"A TRIP ON THE LAKE OF GARDA"

A magnificent pictoral effect of the sun and moon on the beautiful lake. Shewn with perfect beauty by the Cinematograph.

TWO OF THE FINEST FILMS WE HAVE SHOWN.

TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13,
OUR USUAL
GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
7 to 8 P. M.

Three Beautiful Silk Sarees or one Gold and two Silver Watches given away.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Comic Operetta,
THE MAHATMA.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
A PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
will be given on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16th, at 9-30 P. M.,
For the Benefit of Mr. LINTON DAVID
(Musical Director.)

Tickets Rs. 2 to be obtained of Messrs. ROSE & CO.

SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights,
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ORGANIST WANTED AT ONCE for a local Protestant Church. One who would be capable of leading a Choir preferred. Apply stating qualifications, &c., to Box No. 1694, care of this Paper.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 3/4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the some of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. 9d. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and all directions for removing the qualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from ARE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India: TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, SURAT AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained unintesruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by—
PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

CUMM OO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	"	4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR	SAIGON
BOMBAY	(Federated Malay States.)	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON:	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE on MONDAY, 14th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

On MONDAY, the 14th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on first Floor, Queen's Mansions, behind Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., and next to Cathedral School, Bastion Road, Fort, valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, silk tapestry lined, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, tables and teapoys, corner cabinets, table and wall ornaments, lamps, pictures, awata and satsuma flower vases, Brussels, Persian and Cambay carpets, oblong dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door single and double almirahs, glass show cases, writing table, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, crockery and plateware, gent's bicycle, solid brass hall standing lamp, mirror hat and umbrella stand, oil carpets, etc., the property of Dr. G. Taylor, M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 12th November, 1910.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagsh'p
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 11.

Aust lien	Monton	.....
Bolimba.....	1663 Butler.....	M M & Co
Birmingham.....	2612 Carter	.....
Banca	3794 Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Croxteth Hall	2435 Ogg.....	K Nixon & Co
Felicians.....	2785 Falck.....	T Morrison & Co
Firoozi	2029 Primrose	B & P S N Co
Homayun	3154 Maloney	B & P S N Co
Islami	1610 Green	B & P S N Co
Islanda	3361 McClelland.....	M M & Co
Kola.....	513 Bamber.....	M M & Co
Lochenfels.....	3,823 Thompson.....	W & A Graham & Co
Landaura	2157 Peck	M Mackenzie
Nizam	2041 Mecgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Pagentara	3160 Fishbeck...W & A Graham & Co
Salé.....	502 Willoughley ...B & H S N & Co
Silette.....	2391 Lewellin	P & O Co
Virginia	2789 MacMorran.....	.....
Warrora.....	2464 Morrison	M M & Co
Wardha	2252 King	M M & Co
Stream		
Strombia.....	4038 Scott	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 11.

PITCH'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton. Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Hindoo	3156 Groves ..	Hull..	15-11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Culna.....	3963 Maclachlan.....	Antwerp.....	16-11	M M & Co
D&E Croxteth Hall....	2435 Ogg ...	Marmagoa	12-11	K Nixon & Co
F Remembrance ...	2286 Nesbett.....	Marseilles...	20-11	Ralli Bros
G Mohammadi	1252 Geddie...	Joddah	12-11....	B & P S N & Co
L Abydos.....	1939 Smails...	Repairing ...	G Hoosein Kasam & Co
M Najmi.....	2522 Perot ..	Joddah..	12-11...	B & A M Jeewanji
N Barque Brilliant	3609 Morrison...	13-11...	Baltimore R A Willis
O Majeedi ..	1857 Newby...	Joddah...	15-11...	B & P S N Co
P Bodlewell.....	2239 Smiles...	Hamburg ...	Middlesborough h...	19-11...	W & A Graham & Co
Q Markgraf...	2325 Thie	Zanzibar	13-11	A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cape Breton...	2501 Warden...	...	Dunkirk....	12-11... K N & Co
2 Castalia.....	4030 Hamilton ...	Liverpool ...	13-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2634 Ludovico ..	Genoa	15-11	Florio & R S N Co
4 Ischia.....2831 Belsito.....	Hongkong.....	16-11	Italian Line
5 Pagenturam.....3160 Fishbeck.....	Karachi ..15-11	W & A Graham & Co
7 Bohemia.....2305 Gillhuber.....	Trieste	16-11	A L S W Co
8 Itaura...3362 Bishop...	Calcutta...	12-11...	M M & Co
10&11 City of London....	5678 Whisto...	Karachi...	15-11	K Nixon & Co
12&13 Marmora...5231 Weston.....	London	19-11	P & O Co

H W P D

Bahadari	329 Ahmed.....	N F.....	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati....	513 Fakeera...	Karachi ..	12 11...	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri...553 Dawood ..	B Nagar...	12 11...	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....	547 Ahmed	Mangalore.....	11-11	B S N Co Ld

M W D D

Cresswell.....2002 Bubbes...N F.....W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Nov 6
	Homayun	Maloney	Jedah, Oct 21
	Landaura	Peck	Calcutta, Sept 30
	Islami	Green	Jedah, Oct 28

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
11	Lhasa	McDiarmid....	Karachi
	Clan Lindsay.....	Harris.....	G'gow, via Calicut

The following vessel obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Itaura, Bishop, for Calcutta.
" Croxteth Hall, Ogg, for Mormugoa
" Lichtenfels, Truper, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Firoozi, for Calcutta.
" Islami, for Jedah.
" Homayun, for Jedah.
" Barrington Court, for Liverpool, &c.
" Billister, for Liverpool, &c.
a To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	From
4	Begonia	Calcutta
6	Wildenfels	Antwerp
6	Clan Cameron	Coast
7	Rajah	Java
7	Fultala	Negapatim
8	Palamcotta	Rangoon
8	Clan Macneil	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Steamer Trafford Hall, passed Suez on the 10th instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay at midnight on the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Persia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant, and is due here on the 17th instant morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—7 bales wool, W and A Graham ; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 19 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—39 cwts condiments, N K Jussawalla ; 60 cwts chutney, Jall and Co ; 2,000 cwts jowari, L Dreyfus and Co ; 240 logs teak scantlings, S Hassum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—300 bales cotton, and 2,640 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4 pots rosa oil, M A Patheria.

Remembrance s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton, Wolkart Bros.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Barrington Court s—7,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—454 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Pagenturm s—182 bales hemp, F Khantchand ; 1,000 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co ; 8 cwts guts, Ad Abenzer ; 440 bales cotton-fly, K Vishram and Co ; 66 bales cotton-fly, and waste G Peraj and Co ; 375 bales cotton, W Wolf and Son ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts bunopieces Croft Mody and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bellester s—7,640 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 808 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—260 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohimia s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 570 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,001 cwts castorseed, Sizing Materials Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 250 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Brent and Co ; 4 bales cotton, K Devraj and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

25th Sunday after Trinity, 13th November.
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral, Harwood in A. flat ; Hymns 528, 553, 322, and 324 ; 5-30 p.m ; Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon ; Canticles—Tours in F. Anthem—" O Gladsome Light "—Sullivan. Hymns 193, 266. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6 30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kenelly. 8 a.m. Matins and Litany ; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Thursday 8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8 a. m. Daily Matins.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. W. F. M Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 11 a.m., Parade Service ; (Band Royal Warwickshire Regiment) ; 5-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days :—Thursday, 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist. Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins ; Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev. J. H Robinson ; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy : Revs. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m., Matins (Urdu) ; 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy : Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy : Rev. P. Eykyn.—8-0 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. P. Eykyn.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy : Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore ; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English) ; 7-30 a. m. (Marathi) ; 9 a.m. (Gujerathi) ; 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. 6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany ; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist ; 10-30 a. m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong. Preacher : Rev. Father Moore. Alms for the Poor.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11-15 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, The Rev. P. R. Brinton.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m. ; 7 a.m. ; 8 a.m. ; 9 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon ; 6 30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6 30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. ; 8-30 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 6-30 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service. 6-30 and 7 a.m., Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev. P. R. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass : 8 a.m., High Mass : 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar : Rev. Thomas Henrieues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar : Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mess 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Da bul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10 30 a.m., Masses ; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain : Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Joint Morning Service ; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 125, Hymns 142, 219, and 307.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister : Rev. A. S. Crichton. 11 a. m., United Service (St. Andrew's Church) ; 5 p. m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (Rev. Alex S. Crichton). Hymns—582, 296, 237, Psalm 65.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister : The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. Dr, Scott ; 4-30 p. m. Evening Service. Preacher ; Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster : Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m. Sunday School : 9-30 a. m., Morning Service : 6-30 p. m. Evening Service ; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service. Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher ; Rev. J. D. Coutts ; 5 p.m. Sunday School ; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher : Rev. J. D. Coutts ; 6-30 p.m., Preacher : Rev. R. O Jenkins ; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor : Rev. Frederick Wood. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood ; 6-30 p.m., Preacher : Rev. F. Wood

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister : Rev H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HUMPHERY—October 21, at Highlands, The Drive, Hove, the wife of Capt H M Humphery, of a son.

NAPIER—October 16, at Dial House, Bickley, Kent, the wife of Capt George S F Napier, late Oxfordshire Light Inf, of a son.

PALMER—October 19, at 27 Princes Gate, S W, the wife of Major H D Palmer, Egyptian Army, of a son.

POMEROY—October 19, at 43 Sloane Street, S W, the Hon Mrs Ralph Pomeroy, of a son.

BRANDON—October 18, at Black Rock, Chester, the wife of Capt O G Brandon, R E, of a daughter.

BYRNE—October 19, at Barisfield, South Farnborough, the wife of Capt J A Byrne, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a daughter.

DeHORSEY—October 21, at Rosetta, Cowes, the wife of Rear-Admiral DeHorsey, of a daughter.

EVE—October 20, at the Laurels, Horsham, Sussex, the wife of Capt W H Eve, 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLAND—WARDEN—October 22, at the Parish Church, Maynooth, co Kildare, Capt C E W Bland, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, son of the late Capt H Bland, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Miss K Warden, daughter of Mr Browne-Leeky.

BROWNE—PETER—October 19, in Loce Parish Church, Selina Ethel, daughter of R A Peter, J P, to Major Frank Dennis Browne, Indian Medical Service.

BROWNING—TRIPP—October 19, at the Parish Church of St Micaael, Dawlish, Kendall Colin, son of Capt G Browning, R N, to Mary Ellie Howard, daughter of Mr C L H Tripp, surgeon, formerly of Singapore.

HEATON—DAVIS—October 19, at St Andrew's, Wells Street, Stuart Heaton, son of the late Capt H Heaton, of Worsley, to Andrey, daughter of Capt Hart Davis, late Royal Eng, of Wardley Hall, Worsley.

RENNY—CAMPBELL—October 18, at the Parish Church, St Marychurch, Torquay, Hugh Blakiston Renny, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to Noelle, daughter of Mr Campbell.

USMAR—THOMSON—October 20, at the Parish Church, Wimbledon, Gordon Usmar to Margaret Lindsay Thompson, daughter of Col B T L Thomson.

DEATHS.

BAKER—October 19, at Manor Farm, Frindsbury, Rochester, George Baker, late colonel 67th Hampshire Regt, aged 70

BRICKWELL—October 18, Francis Brickwell, of Digby Mansions, Hammersmith, late Indian Civil Service, aged 66.

DAVIS—October 22, at 24 Ryder Street, St James's, Major Alexander Henry Davis, of La Floridiana, Naples, aged 71.

DOYLE SMITHE—On October 2nd, Elizabeth Rose (Lilla) Doyle Smithe, wife of J Doyle Smithe, of Ecclesdin, Upper Norwood, and late of the Indian Public Works Department.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

PENROSE—November 6, at Calcutta, the wife of J E Penrose, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRENT—OGILVIE—November 7, by the Rev C G Coldwell at "Tetulmari," Sijua, Bengal, Henry Aubrey Walsh Brent, second son of Arthur Brent, 8, Hillcroft Crescent, Ealing, London, W (late of Yokohama, Japan), to Margaret Stiven Ogilvie, younger daughter of the late Wm S Ogilvie, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, N B.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m.

Yacht Club Races.

Entertainment by the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Dr. Javle, from Ratepayers, Mahim Ward, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Fillis Circus, 9 30 p.m. Special Matinee, 4 p.m.

Maxim : "Where something is found there look again."—Wall Street Maxim.

SUNDAY, NOV. 12.

25th Sunday after Trinity.

Excelsior Cinematograph 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m and 10 to 11 p.m.

Fillis Circus, 9-30 p.m. Special Matinee, 4 p.m.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 25 from "Maneck."

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held to-morrow, Sunday, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. M. N. Dastur, M.A., will expound Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chap. IV., Yasna (XLVI), verse 17. Thereafter, there will be a discussion on "The Efficacy and Importance of Zoroastrian Ritual and Ceremonies."

FIRE IN FERGUSON ROAD.—At 5 o'clock on Friday morning, a fire was discovered in a chawl in the compound of the Crescent Mill, Ferguson Road. The chawl was occupied by a few sepoys and a part of it was used as a store-room. The sparks, from the store-room where the fire originated, falling on the sepoys who were sleeping in the other room woke them up. The fire appliances of the mill were requisitioned and the fire was got under control. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,600.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

March.....	Austria	Nowotny
Capriche Espa-			
nol	Meraima	Espinosa
Spanischer			
Tanz.....	Em Abendin Toledo	Schmeling
Grosse Fantai-			
sie.....	Cavalleria Rusticana.....	Mascagni
Valse Inter-			
mezzo	Chanson Bohemienne ...	Boldi
Selection	The Dollar Princess...	Leo Fall
Patrol	Siamese	Lincke

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Figott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B, B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

March	Bunch of Roses	Chapi
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Valse	Schatz	Strauss
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs...	Hume
Petit Bolero.....	.....	Ravina
Selection	Bonnie Scotland.....	Hume
Patrol	Wee Macgreegor	Amers

BAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. C. Hartmann, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening ;—

March.....	By Order of the King...	Safroni
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Tonjours on Jamais	Waldteufel
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Intermezzo ...	Scotch	McGunn
Paraphrase ...	Loreley	Nesvadba
Scena e Duetto...	Qual Voce ! Come ! tu Donna ..... (Il Trovatore)	Verdi
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton

BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.—Bombay has just received delivery of its fourth motor fire appliance and its second motor steam fire engine. This is of the "Fire King" type, with a pumping capacity of 400 gallons per minute, and is a replica of the one already in service. According to Superintendent Nicholls, the Chief Officer, the first "Fire King" has given every satisfaction and has done good work at several big jobs, so the reason for procuring a second machine of the same type is obvious. The other two motors owned by the Bombay Fire Brigade are petrol driven, and have been in service for nearly three years. All are productions of the firm of Merryweather and Sons, of London, who have also a fifth motor machine (a petrol driven turntable fire escape) in course of construction.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT another attractive programme will be shown. The excellent choice of subjects by the management has always been a noted feature of the entertainment. This week the strong feature of the programme is two films entitled, "Foolshead in the Lion's Den" and "A Trip on the Lake of Garda." Foolshead, the popular comedian, has achieved great notoriety in Bombay. This week his infatuation for the lion tamer's wife leads him into serious trouble and he is pitched in a cage of lions by the infuriated husband. Then comes the fun. Foolshead finding his way out, leaves the cage door open, and whether it is his beauty or his magnetic power, we cannot say, but the lions persist in following him. We leave the lions at the finish in a theatre, watching their friend Foolshead on the screen. The film "A Trip on the Lake of Garda" shows one of the most exquisite pieces of scenery ever seen in Bombay, and the magnificent effects of sunrise and sunset are sure to be greatly admired by all the Excelsior patrons.

There are some excellent pathetic and dramatic pictures especially "The Fault of the Grand Mother." A specially funny comic subject is to be shown in "Grandeur and Decadence." The gardens are now at their best and the beautiful illuminations this season are admired by all. The bar is now under European management and everything will be found of the highest quality only.

FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS.

Grand Matinee To-day.

FRANK FILLIS' Circus, which is situated near Gamdevi Road, has been doing a roaring business since its opening night in Bombay last Monday. A grand change of programme is advertised for to-night when the Engel Troupe of Russian Dancers and Singers will be introduced to the Bombay public. To-day at 4 o'clock a family Matinee will be given ; also on Sunday afternoon a specially prepared programme will be presented. Children will be admitted to all parts of the tent at half price at Matinees.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th November.

1. Orderly N C Officers for the week Sergt A E Baird next for duty Sergt E G Pearson.

2. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School for all members at 7-15 a.m. Syces Mufti.

3. Tuesday the 15th instant Commanding Officer's Parade re Rehearsing Escort for Lord Hardinge, Rendezvous Queens Statue at 7-30 a.m. Dress Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers. The Commandant hopes that all members residing at Pali Hill and neighbourhood will attend this parade.

4. On Friday next the 18th instant, the Corps will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from Apollo Bunder to Government House on the occasion of arrival of the Right Honourable the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. Time and Rendezvous will be notified later. Dress Review Order White.

H. E. WINTER, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November.

207. Parades—Saturday the 12th instant. 6 inch B L C Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery—Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

210. Lining Streets—The B V A will take part in lining the Streets on the Occasion of the arrival of Lord Hardinge on Friday 18th November 1910.

Time and place of parade will be notified.

213. Musketry—The Rifle range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday next 13th instant. Ranges 500 and 800 yards.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m., Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

219. Musketry—The Rifle range of the British Infantry Regiment at Colaba will be available for Class Firing for the members already detailed, on Sunday next 13th instant. Firing to commence at 9 a.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

222. Parades—Monday 14th and Thursday 17th instants Squad drill and rifle Parades exercises. Parade at B V A Head Quarters at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

All recruits are especially desired to attend.

223. Arms and Accoutrements—Members taking part in the parade detailed in R O No 210 above, are requested to attend the parades ordered for Monday and Thursday ; and to draw their belts and bayonets on Monday evening after parade.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Capt., B.V.A.,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 12th November.

1033. Detail for the week ending 19th instant.

Monday the 14th instant.—"G" Co. Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday the 15th instant—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 16th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order Uniform with Caps.

Subject—Outposts, manner of detailing picquets &c.

Field Service Regulations (Part I) Operations, Sections 75 to 89.

Thursday the 17th instant—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 18th instant.—All recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

II. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

1039. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January, 1911.

1040. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to 4th February 1911."

1041. Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Programme of the VI (Poona) Divisional Rifle Association 1910-11 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

1042. Rifle Club.—The rules and programme of the Corps Rifle Club may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters. The programme includes four matches on classification and two on Miniature ranges to be competed for during current month.

1043. Musketry—The Miniature rifle range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches I and II and practice on Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing for Adults on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Train leaves Victoria Termious at 6 a.m.

Unless it is notified that the range is available for Standard Test, members wishing to fire Standard Test on any particular date must notify Head-Quarters as an Officer must be present.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

A MOVEMENT has been started by Mr. Halil Halid for the erection of a mosque in London. In view of the increasing number of Mahomedans coming to England from India, Egypt, and Turkey for the purposes of study, it is felt that Mahomedan parents desirous of sending their sons to England, to school or university will do so with more confidence if there is some provision for their spiritual needs. It is intended that the mosque shall possess a reading room, library, and lecture-hall, which shall be available for the discussion of all subjects with the exception of politics. Subscriptions are already being received by the Ottoman Bank at Constantinople from Turkish sympathisers with the movement, and the support of all those in India, Egypt, and Turkey, who are interested in Mahomedans in Great Britain will be enlisted.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FALSE INFORMATION.

YESTERDAY, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao heard an appeal made by Currim Poonja against a decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the accused under Sections 182, 192, 211 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The appeal was presented by Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas. The charges under which the accused were convicted related to giving false information to a public servant with intent to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury of another person, fabricating false evidence and making a false charge with intent to injure. One Isa Alji was also charged with the offences, and convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 201, or, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that on receiving information from one Suleman Tojkhan that one Harkhu Dhondu possessed cocaine without a license, Excise Inspector Strip, with the assistance of Inspector Lewis, searched the shop, when a small tin-box, containing a quantity of English sweets and 350 grains of cocaine were found. The officers were told that this and another tin had been left there the previous evening by a person answering to the discription of accused No. 2 on the pretence that he would take them away on his return from the bazaar. It appeared that there was trade rivalry between Harkhu and the accused No. 1. There were complaints and cross-complaints, and the accused No. 1 had asked Harkhu not to proceed with his complaint, filed against him in Court for assault and insult, and added that if he did not drop the matter, much harm would result to him (Harkhu). The Magistrate held that the object of No. 1 was to get Harkhu prosecuted on fabricated evidence and to get him punished for illegal possession of cocaine. This object was well-known to accused No. 2, and they aided and abetted each other in the commission of the offence. No. 1, who had engineered the whole affair, was the greater culprit of the two. It had been urged on behalf of the defence that Harkhu had got up the whole case in order to make accused No. 1 shut up his oil shop which the latter has been obliged to do since.

The appeal was admitted.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. B. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in September last, convicted Kisan Shrawan and Lakshman Shrawan of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced them each to ten years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to four years' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. R. R. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused. There were altogether five accused in the case.

It appeared that the wives of the first two accused had vanished on the previous night, and the accused suspected one Sakaram and his companions of being concerned in the affair. They assaulted Sakaram with sticks and gave him kicks, in consequence of which Sakaram died.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.

YESTERDAY, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao heard an appeal made by Dulya Gana against a decision of Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who convicted him of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and sentenced him to seven years' r

The Traveller's Friend.

Many distinguished Travellers and Explorers have testified to the merits of LEMCO.

LEMCO is pure, highly concentrated fresh beef, containing the essence of more beef than any other kind. It never goes bad.

In cooking, LEMCO makes tinned meats as nourishing as fresh, and adds delicacy and palatableness to plain fare. Makes delicious meat jellies.

In Sickness, LEMCO quickly restores invalids to perfect health and strength, and is invaluable in cases of exhaustion. Splendid in fevers.

LEMCO, 9 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct. 25.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col R H Davies, C B New Zealand Militia, to be a temporary brigadier-general to command a brigade vice Major-Gen C J Mackenzie, C B who has vacated that appointment on promotion Oct 16.

Cavalry.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Lieut H de G Warter resigns his commission Oct 26.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Second Lieut T L Wall to be lieutenant Sept 14.

13th Hussars—Second Lieut H L Jones to be lieutenant Oct 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt D O Spencer-Smith is seconded for service under the Government of New Zealand Oct 19; Lieut H H Joll is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery Sept 8 Capt T G Anderson to be adjutant Oct 14.

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut Col J G E Wynne is seconded for service on the Staff Major R C Stevenson to be lieutenant-colonel Capt and Brevet Major S de Winton to be major Oct 16 Supernumerary Capt E G Fowler is restored to the Establishment Oct 11 Lieut J de L Simonds is seconded for service on the Staff Sept 28.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut G M Darell is seconded for service on the Staff Sept. 20; Supernumerary Lieut R A Arkwright is restored to the Establishment Sept 22.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Supernumerary Capt L W Le M Carey is restored to the Establishment Oct 25.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt.—Second Lieut P S Picot resigns his commission Oct 26.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut R V G Horn to be lieutenant Sept 28.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt C E W Bland retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Oct 26.

The East Surrey Regt—Second Lieut D Wynyard to be lieutenant June 28.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut Col and Brevet Col. W J Bonne, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major H L Rosner to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt H N R Cowie, D S O, to be major Oct 25.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Capt A B Wilkie is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health Oct 14.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Devonshire Regt—Capt H B P Hume is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry; Supernumerary Capt C J W Hobbs is restored to the Establishment Oct 1.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Second Lieut B A J Havelock to be lieutenant July 23.

The Durham Light Inf—Lieut H Richardson retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve under the provision of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Oct 26.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Second Lieut E C Bruce resigns his commission; Gentleman Cadet I C Grant, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant Oct 26.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt F N Le Mesurier retires on retired pay Oct 26.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Supernumerary Capt G N Salmon is restored to the Establishment Oct 13.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—W S G Drummond. A J G D O'Flynn (Oct, 9); J G Mackie to be an inspector of mechanical transport, third class, with the honorary rank of lieutenant Oct. 26.

Army Pay Department.

Lieut-Col. A G Smith, Staff-paymaster, retires on retired pay (Oct. 26). The undermentioned paymasters to be Staff paymasters, with the rank of major:—Capt. R A Dobbin (Oct. 14), Major W F Tempier Oct 26.

Memoranda.

Riding mr. and Honorary Capt. F A Richer, 15th (the King's) Hussars, is granted the honorary rank of major (Oct. 26); the honorary rank of major in the Army, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps, granted to Major E Christopherson, 12th batt. Imperial Yeomanry, as notified in the Gazette of Aug. 1, 1902, is cancelled.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry Battalions.

4th Bedfordshire Regt—H W M Tollemache to be second lieutenant on probation Oct 20.

3rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieut on probation E P F Stamper is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Second Lieut on probation A L Kent Lemon is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Cadet A B Bagley from the Cambridge University Contingent Officers Training Corps, to be second lieutenant on probation Oct 26.

5th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt C E Wegg-Prosser relinquishes his commission with permission retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, and is granted the honorary rank of major Sept 26.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned lieutenants are confirmed in their rank:—G H Stevenson M B, E S E Hamilton M B, L T Poole, M B The undermentioned to be lieutenants on probation:—Cadet-Sergt G J Simpson, M B, from the Belfast University Contingent Officers Training Corps; A G Brown Sept 10 D T Richardson, M B Sept 30.

Admiralty, October 24.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Albert Baker is granted the honorary rank of Captain, Dated 17th October.

Admiralty, October 25.

The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Dudley Laugham Noakes Dated 9th May, William Bertram Calloway Dated 15th October Nowell Baird Dated 19th October.

Admiralty, October 26,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903 —Lieutenant Bernard Henry Birch has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Chief Gunners have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Harry Ball. William Bacon.

Admiralty, October 27,

Assistant Paymaster Arthur William Bryant Messenger has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 19th October, 1910.

Clerk Hubert Lloyd Barraw has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st September, 1910.

Admiralty, October 28.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—

Lieutenant William Henry FitzClarence has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Staff Paymaster William Bell has this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Whitehall October 28.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Heard, from The Northumberland Fusiliers (Director of Military Training), to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, while employed with the Defence Forces of the Dominion of New Zealand. Dated 14th October Captain Neville P. Brooke, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Brevet Major Sir A. Bannerman, Bart Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 7th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Arthur S. Cotton to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel G. T. Forestier-Walker, Aide-de-Camp to the King, promoted. Dated 17th October.

Supernumerary Captain George H. Gordon is restored to the establishment, vice B. Dickson, retired. Dated 14th October.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 17th October, 1910:—Douglas H. K. Hunter, vice A. S. Cotton. Cecil F. Cooper, vice D. H. K. Hunter seconded.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles R. Gillett is restored to the establishment, vice L. D. Hickes, seconded. Dated 1st September.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel The Honourable William E Cavendish, M V O on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay Dated 28th October.

Major Noel A L Corry, D S O to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel The Honourable W E Cavendish, M V O Dated 29th October.

Captain George D Jeffreys to be Major, vice N A L Corry, D S O Dated 29th October.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Major Samuel H Enderby to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E S Heard, removed from the Regiment on appointment to the Staff of the Defence Forces of the Dominion of New Zealand Dated 14th October, 1910, and to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from 23rd November,

Captain Charles M A Wood to be Major vice S H Enderby Dated 14th October,

Supernumerary Captain Walter C Wright is restored to the establishment vice C M A Wood. Dated 14th October.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Sergeant Bertie John Thruston, from 13th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, vice E Cragg, resigned Dated 29th October.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Gentleman Cadet the Honourable Bertram Marmaduke Osbert Savile Foljambe, from the Royal Military College, to Second Lieutenant, vice P S Picot, resigned dated 29th October.

The Cenire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Alfred C H Dixon retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 29th October.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Major Robert J. Gray retires on retired pay. Dated 29th October.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Edward Henry Dinham to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major R. J. Gray. Dated 29th October,

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Gentleman Cadet William Edward Pollard-Urquhart, from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant F. G. Goring, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health. Dated 29th October.

The Northamtonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Horace Lloyd to be Captain, vice H H S Knox, seconded Dated 15th August.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Cyril F D S Murphy is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 3rd October.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant Harold S Kaye to be Captain, vice M W K Connolly promoted Dated 19th July.

Second Lieutenant Charles R F Thorp to be Lieutenant vice H S Kaye Dated 19th July.

The Durham Light Infantry, Supernumerary Lieutenant George F Hudson-Kinahan is restored to the establishment, vice H Richardson retired Dated 26th October.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers Lieutenant Clarence J Elkan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 12th October,

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Charles K Apthorpe is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health Dated 25th October.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major Charles C Fleming D S O M B retires on retired pay Dated 29th October,

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses provisionally Miss Evelyn Griffiths dated 15th October Miss Gladys St George Horne dated 15th October Miss Isabel Mary Whyte Dated 17th October.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Captain Frederick Chandler is placed on retired pay Dated 29th October.

Army Schoolmaster Charles Andrew Gover to be an Inspector of Army Schools with the honorarary rank of Lieutenant Dated 29th October.

Memoranda.

Colonel William J S Fergusson, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Dated 29th October.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels:—Edmund R O Ludlow, Half pay List Dated 15th October, George T Forestier-Walker, Aide-de-Camp to The King, from the Royal Artillery Dated 17th October, Lieutenant Francis J Cresswell The Norfolk Regiment, granted the local rank of Captain while employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 29th October. Second Lieutenant Derek W. Pawle The Border Regiment, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant, while employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 6th October, 1910. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Greenwood is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 20th October. Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas Greenwood is placed on retired pay Dated 23rd October.

General Reserve of Officers.

Major Francis W. Marshall is retained until the age of 55 years at his own request. Dated 29th October, 1910.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wentworth says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AND BILLIARDS.

The old world prejudice against greatest of indoor games, as being only an excuse for gambling and drinking, has long since died out, and a billiard table is now regarded as almost a necessity in the majority of private houses in which a room large enough to contain one can be spared. This being the case, it might be imagined that ladies would have taken to the game with great keenness and conspicuous success. Women possess a delicate touch, to which few men can aspire, and as the majority of billiard players are aware, "touch" is one of the chief factors to success. Yet, in spite of this great natural advantage, I have never yet seen a lady player to whom the present amateur champion could not comfortably concede something like half the game, and he, in his turn, would require a start of about 9,000 in 18,000 in a serious battle with Stevenson or Inman.

INHERITED SKILL.

I have long had my own opinion as to the reason of this curious failure of the fair sex to make any reasonable headway in a game at which they ought to shine conspicuously, and found that my ideas on the subject were fully confirmed by Miss Eva Collins, who has been good enough to give me the benefit of her experience. Miss Collins is a daughter of George Collins, who was such a respected and popular professional player in the "eighties." Since his retirement he has devoted some of his time to trying to impart a little of his own skill to his daughters, but without much success, except in the case of the one I have mentioned, who took to the game naturally. She first had a cue in her hand at the age of fourteen, before she had left school, and made such rapid progress that she played a game or two in public when she was only fifteen This was undoubtedly a mistake. Indeed, a couple of years later, when she and Madame Strebor gave a series of exhibition games in London and the provinces, neither lady performed well enough to attract the public in any number. Since then, Miss Collins has to a great extent, overcome the nervousness which was her chief trouble, and has made one break of 115 and another of 94, either of which would do credit to any amateur of the opposite sex. She has been engaged for some little time past as teacher of billiards to the members of one of the largest ladies' clubs in London, so I could scarcely have obtained my information from a better source.

COMMON FAULTS AND STUMBLING BLOCKS.

There are 3,000 members in this club, but only about fifty of these make regular use of the billiard room. That they are pretty keen on the game, however, may be imagined from the fact that nearly all of them possess private cues. In reply to a question as to the average weight of these Miss Collins said that she usually advises a new pupil to experiment with one of varying weights, but finds that a 15oz. cue best suits nearly all of them. One of her greatest troubles she explained, is to inculcate a nice free swing of the arm, and doubtless the habit of playing in a tight and totally unsuitable dress is mainly accountable for this. In her opinion, the weakest point in a woman's play is her total lack of power of cue, owing to which the simplest forcing hazard presents almost insuperable difficulty to her. Winning hazards are also a sad trouble to the average lady player, as she totally fails to grasp the correct spot at which the cue ball should come in contact with the object ball. The 'push' is another stumbling block, ladies frequently make a glaring foul of this kind without having the least idea that they have done so, and one could not help smiling at the account of a game in a handicap in which, the score made by means of a terrible push having been disallowed the offender remarked plaintively, "I did my best to avoid it; how do you account for it, Miss Collin?"

NEED FOR CONCENTRATION.

My own idea—and in this Miss Collins is in full accord with me—is that the chief bar to a lady ever making a really good billiard player is her lack of power of concentration. There is no game in which this is such an absolute necessity, and the best professionals well know that, if they allow their thoughts to stray while engaged in playing for a comparatively simple stroke, they are liable to miss it. Now, at the risk of being charged with a lack of gallantry, I am bound to state my deliberate opinion that it is almost impossible for a woman to avoid thinking of two or three things simultaneously. The same thing obtains at bridge. Let four men sit down for a long night's play, and, for hour after hour, you will scarcely hear a word spoken that does not relate to the game, the whole attention of all being absorbed in it. Make a "mixed foursome" of it, however, and between each deal there will be any amount of delightfully inconsequent chatter, followed by, "Is it my deal?" "What are trumps?" etc. A very small portion of each fair player's mind is engaged on the business in hand, and it is any reasonable odds that her thoughts are wondering in some altogether irrelevant direction. This is, I fancy, why it happens that though I occasionally hear of a really fine card player of the opposite sex. I have never yet had the good fortune to meet one and this is the chief reason that ladies do not shine as they should do at a game that is so eminently adapted for them as is billiards.—Sydenham Dixon, in the "St. James's Budget."

'VIYELLA'

(Reg.)

IDEAL FOR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, SHEETS, &c.

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The special characteristics of Viyella are comfort, softness and durability. Obtainable in cream and all the latest colorings.

Good Cakes, Good Pastry, Good Piecrust, Good Puddings—light, well raised and digestible—are yours if you use

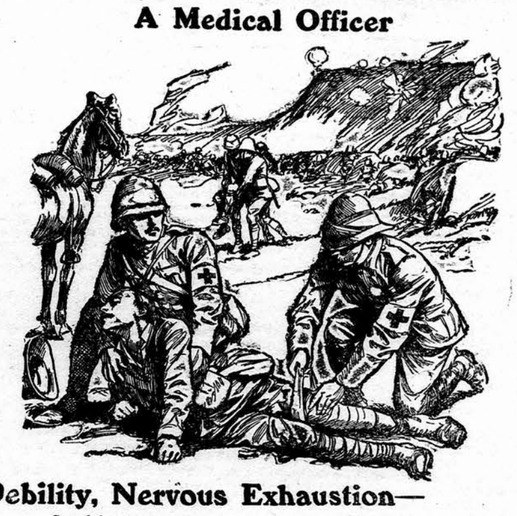
"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

Mix one part to eight parts ordinary flour. "Paisley Flour" is of great assistance to beginners in home baking. For experienced cooks it is no less a boon.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family of H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Spain, H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Essence with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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You can to-day keep any liquid ice cold for 24 hours.

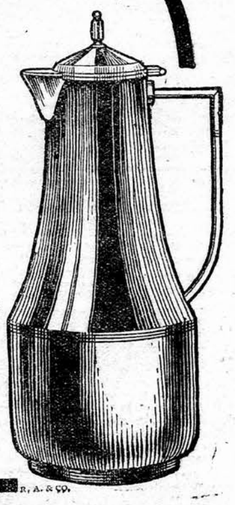
All you want is a

THERMOS TABLE JUG

The temperature of its contents is unaffected by outside circumstances.

Cold Drinks remain Cold

Hot Drinks remain Hot



Invaluable to Mothers, Nurses, Invalids and Housewives.

Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, Jewellers and Stores.

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Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

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TONIC WINE

A powerful nutrient and tonic for nerve and brain.

It creates a rich supply of red blood, from which the whole system draws new vigour and vitality.

Persons convalescent after fevers, etc., speedily recover under the beneficial influence of 'VANA.'

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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

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RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

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SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

The Proprietors of - - -

Wright's Coal Tar Soap

Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize - £50

Second Prize, £25 Third Prize, £10

Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be

Name

Address

To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906=231,526
" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

Address: "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 66/68, PARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

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THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co.

22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

ALLEGED SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

A correspondent writes :—"Narasaraopet is a town within two hours' journey by train from Guntur and is a headquarter of a division. Mr. Fatheringham, who is Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the division while holding court in his office at headquarters, observed a dog strolling into the compound and taking a gun from one of the constables in the office fired at the dog. The first shot had missed but the second one despatched the intruder. The missing shot unfortunately struck his servant-woman on her chest and caused a wound with profused bleeding. As soon as he heard the screams of the woman he went to her, cheered her and encouraged her and took her to hospital, and wired to the District Surgeon and also to the District Magistrate.

The District Surgeon was on tour and so could not arrive till after next morning. The local Apothecary had been treating her and it is said that there was no danger of her life. Some days previous to the last occurrence the dog of a pleader of Narasaraopet stole a pea-chick from the compound of Mr. Fatheringham. On knowing which the Magistrate sent peons to the pleader and demanded to surrender the dog. It was accordingly surrendered and the Magistrate tied the unfortunate animal to the post and shot it. There is yet another instance in which the big bull had been ordered by the same Magistrate to be looked up in the same village pound for some alleged vice.

The District Magistrate is gone from Narasaraopet and held enquiry in the shooting case. The result is not yet known.

RUBBER CULTIVATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

During his recent visit to the Nahan State the Lieutenant-Governor was greatly struck with the possibilities of rubber cultivation in the State where the rainfall, soil and other conditions seem admirably adapted to it. It is probable attempts may be made to introduce well-known cryptostegia grandiflora on a considerable scale in the State.

POTATO MEAL FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Colonel Rennick, the well-known Kulu planter, has started a potato meal factory at Narkanda, forty miles from Simla. Army authorities are said to have been so satisfied with the results that they have given renewed order for fifty thousand pounds of meal. Considerable private custom has also been established.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. C. Woodman, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government and of Captain P. J. Gout, 94th Infantry, of Burma Government, for employment in the Military Police.

Mr C. H. Kesteven, Solicitor to Government, is granted three months' leave; Mr. F. H. Eggar officiates.

Mr. H.H.D. Oyly officiates as Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, vice Mr. Taylor on leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. L. Beynon, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, and J. Shearer, I.M.S., are promoted Brevet-Colonels.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Venn is granted an extension of six months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following Consular appointments are notified :—Mr. Lucas Volkart, Consul for Sweden, at Bombay; Mr. A. E. Adams for Sweden at Aden ; Mr. R. L. B. Gall for Mexico at Calcutta.

Mr. A. R. Jelf reverts to the Political Department as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Mr. B. J. Gould is appointed Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.

The provisions of the Indian Census Act 1910 are extended to Baluchistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, I.M.S., is confirmed as Agency Surgeon, 1st Class, and Administrative Medical Officer, North Frontier Province.

PRIZE-GIVING AT PALITANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, Nov. 8.

A prize-distribution to the children, of the Palitana schools was held this evening in the spacious compound of the Palitana Tennis Club. It was presided over by Mrs. Tudor-Owen, who gave away the prizes. There were present : Mr. Tudor Owen, the Administrator, Mr. C. Mayne, the Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, Mrs. Mayne, the minor Thakore Saheb, Kumar Shree Lukhdhirsinhji of Morvi and officers of the Palitana State. The report read by the Superintendent of Education showed the progress which has been made in education in Palitana during the short period of five years of the administration. This was evidenced by the number of students, which had been trebled.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India :—

Rain during week moderate parts Kanara, slight Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Savantvadi, Kolhapur. Standing crops slightly damaged recent rain Ratnagiri, Kanara, rats Karachi, insects Poona, grasshoppers Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting generally progressing. Cotton picking continues Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Baroda. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha. Rabi sowing continues parts Larkana, Gujarat, Deccan, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen East Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, fallen Surat, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 19 to 40, Konkon 13 to 22, Karnatak 10 to 22 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 12 per cent. more than normal to 17 per cent. less, Deccan 12 per cent. more to 23 per cent. less.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Heavy rain fell here last night, being quite unusual for this time of the year.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN IN BOMBAY.

We regret to record the death of Mr.E. G. Coutts, a Government Inspector of Railways, which occurred about ten o'clock on Friday morning at his room in the Yacht Club Chambers, Bombay. Mr. Coutts was preparing to go up the line on duty and had been giving instructions to his servant about the packing of his luggage. He then went into his room and in a few moments the servant heard a shot. Lifting a window he saw his master lying on his bed shot through the temple, and with a revolver near his right hand. He was dead and the body was afterwards removed to St. George's Hospital. Mr. Coutts had recently suffered from insomnia and it is believed that he had bad news from home by the last mail.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

The hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Friday at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton.

Dilawarkhan Alumshakhan, Police Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Weldon, said that he received certain instructions from Mr. Guider in consequence of which he went to the General Post Office, Bombay, and saw one Kurtarkar, who took him to the house of Shankar Govind Nadkar. Nadkar produced a locked leather bag which witness opened and found two pistols therein.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna witness said that he knew Sidhe. He saw him at Sarkarwada. He was not aware that Inspector Kampte told the accused Sidhe to adhere to the confession he had made.

In answer to Mr. Thakar witness said that he did not beat Dandekar.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nasik, examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine said that he was the Committing Magistrate in the case of Emperor vs. Burve and Kashkar. Burve made his statement partly in English and partly in Marathi. He took down the statement in English as far as he spoke in English. He also signed the usual certificate to the English statement, but had omitted to do so in the Marathi statement. The statements were read over to him and the accused said that they were made voluntarily.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that he had no doubt as to the truth of the complaint filed by Mr. Guider. On the 4th June witness took down Mr. Guider's statement. The accused were first brought to him, but they were sent away at the time he took down the statement of Mr. Guider. On the 4th June, Burve was in Magistrate's custody. On the day he was told that Burve was willing to make a statement, but it was after Burve had been removed from court. He did not take down the statement as he had postponed the case and the accused had been sent away. As far as his information went, the accused was ready to make his confession before the witness, if he was ready or to any other Magistrate. The lock-up was in his charge and Burve was taken to Mr. Palsikar with his permission. There was a written application for the removal of Burve to Mr. Pulsikar and the orders were passed by him for the removal at 4 p. m. on the 4th. There was a similar application in the case of Kashikar. When witness took down the statement of Burve, Mr. Guider and Mr. Davar were present. There was nothing to show that Burve was making the statement for the purpose of getting a pardon.

Cross-examined by the accused Kashikar, the witness said that the accused was in the Magisterial lock-up.

The statements recorded by Garrett of the accused Burve and Kashikar with the confessions recorded by Mr. Palsikar, were allowed to be put in.

Mr. Alexander Montgomerie, examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, said he was the committing Magistrate in the case of Shankar Vaidya and others, on the 7th January. Ankushkar was placed before him. His remand had expired and he had to be placed before a Magistrate. On that day Mr. Guider appeared and lodged a complaint against him under sections 121, 122, 123 and 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Guider applied for a postponement in the case of Ankushkar on the ground of a chance of getting further information. The witness granted a postponement with the object of enabling Mr. Guider to investigate into the matter. On the 7th he had taken cognisance of the complaint against Ankushkar but not others. Mr. Guider produced the sanction and lodged complaint against Ankushkar on the 7th January. On that day witness took evidence of the signature on the sanction.

The Court then adjourned to Monday next.

THE FUTURE KAISER.

Advantages of the Crown Prince's Tour.

The German Crown Prince's forthcoming visit to the Far East is ostensibly being undertaken for purposes of education, with the idea of broadening the future Emperor's outlook and increasing his knowledge of overseas lands.

It has become customary in recent times to send the young heirs to the thrones of great Powers on long tours to distant parts of the world, such journeys having been undertaken by the late King Edward when he was a young man, by King George as a boy by the Czar of Russia, who also visited the Far East, and by the Heir-Apparent to the Austrian Crown, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

The German Crown Prince, in visiting India and the Far East, is thus following precedents set by other eminent Royal personages, and at first sight there is nothing unusual or extraordinary about his journey. At the different places which he visits he will be received by the local German Consuls, who have been instructed by the German Government to collect in advance all such information relating to the districts in which they are stationed as it may be desirable to communicate for the purposes of instruction to the Crown Prince.

Wherever he goes he will thus be accompanied by German officials who are familiar with those particular regions, and who will undertake the task of teaching the Crown Prince the lesson which he is intended to learn in Asia.

PRIMED WITH FACTS.

At the end of his Asiatic tour the Prince will be primed with facts and figures and weighty information about the Governments and peoples of Asiatic lands, about their characteristics and customs, their religions and laws, as well as the commercial and political conditions in the respective countries. The future ruler of a great European Empire will be brought into close contact with the ancient Empires of the East, and he will see with his own eyes what rival Powers are accomplishing in the way of commercial enterprise in the Far East.

In all these respects the Crown Prince's Asiatic tour will be of great value in equipping him for the difficult task of succeeding his brilliant Imperial father.

There is another aspect of the Crown Prince's trip to the Far East which is equally important, but which has been carefully omitted from all official and inspired communications on the subject. The Crown Prince's journey is intended not only to benefit himself, but to produce advantages for Germany, both in respect to politics and commerce. The personal relations which will be established between the Kaiser's eldest son on the one side and the Emperor of Japan, the rulers of China, and other Asiatic potentates on the other side may prove to be of great importance in the settlement of many political problems which will present themselves for solution in the Far East in the Crown Prince's lifetime.

A TREMENDOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The political advantages are somewhat nebulous, but it is confidently expected in well-informed German circles that the effect of the Crown Prince's journey in respect to German commercial enterprise in the Far East will rapidly yield tangible results. The Crown Prince's presence in each Asiatic city will be a tremendous and impressive advertisement for German trade, and the German shipping companies and German merchants who are interested in commerce with China and other Asiatic countries are already reckoning upon a substantial increase of their business in those directions.

It is pointed out in Berlin that the Oriental peoples in those countries are extremely impressionable, and that any outward pomp and display in connection with the Crown Prince's visit will indirectly operate on their minds in favour of the German merchants who desire to sell wares to them. This is a very prosaic view of the Royal tour and is one which does not commend itself to the Court chroniclers of Continental Europe, but it is none the less true, and it is quite certain that Herr von Kidderlen-Wachter, the astute statesman who now controls Germany's foreign policy, is very much alive to this aspect of the question.

Viewed in this light the German Crown Prince goes the to Far East as an exalted commercial traveller for the Fatherland. To be a bagman is not so thrilling as to be a crusader in the knightly armour of the Middle Ages nor is it so striking to the imagination and for this reason this description of the tour may shock the susceptibilities of some old-fashioned Prussians, but it is a more useful occupation, and one which the future German Emperor may be proud to follow.

It is obvious that the tangible commercial success anticipated as the result of the Crown Prince's tour in the Far East will be welcome to the business men of Germany, and will fill them with a gratitude towards their future monarch, which can materially aid him when he ascends the throne of his forefathers.—By the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard."

THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

Reply to the British Note.

The Persian Government has addressed a long reply, which follows the lines anticipated, to the British Note. The view of the Foreign Minister appears to be that the secret diplomacy so long practised in Teheran is not advantageous to Persia. The Persian Government points out the improvement in the condition of the country effected by the new "regime", and declares that the fact that wrong-doers frequently place themselves under the protection of the foreign Legations often impedes the Government's efforts to arrest them. The reply alludes to the present negotiations with a London house, and expresses the conviction that in view of the grave anxiety with which the British Government views the disorders in the south of Persia, and in view also of the fact that the present arrangement in nowise prejudices the securities of previous loans, the British Government will regard the negotiations favourably. The reply continues :—

"As, however, the Government cannot continually raise loans for the purpose of meeting its expenses, it thinks that the best means of restoring and maintaining order would be a surcharge of 10 per cent. on the Customs duties as mentioned in the British Note ; but as the method of procedure indicated in that Note is contrary to the independence of Persia and the traditional friendship between the two countries, the Government cannot consent to it ; but as it attaches the greatest importance to Great Britain's anxiety concerning the trade routes, it proposes that the Persian Government should itself levy the surcharge of 10 per cent. on the Customs duties and formally request Great Britain's favourable consideration of this proposal."

A St. Petersburg telegram says the terms of the Persian reply evoke amusement not unmixed with indignation. What sort of Government can, says the "Novoe Vremya," seriously propound the theory that the presence of Russian troops in Northern Persia creates lawlessness in the south? Wherever Russian troops are stationed, order tranquilly prevails. The exports of Persian commodities this year have increased tenfold, thanks to the security of the routes. Does the Persian Government insinuate that brigandage is increased in the south because robbers are terrified in the north? Teheran's promise to restore order is treated as perfunctory and meaningless. The same organ animadverts upon the open encouragement given by leading Berlin journals to the irresponsible agitation in Constantinople against Anglo-Russian policy in Persia, which is systematically misconstrued for obvious purposes.

A TURKISH PROTEST MEETING.

A crowded meeting was held in the Odeon Theatre at Constantinople on Oct. 23 to protest against the reference in the British Note to the Persian Government to the possible policing of the Bushire-Ispahan road by gendarmerie under a few officers from India, or rather against the garbled versions of it which have reached Constantinople. The audience, which was very large and included many officers, says the correspondent of the "Times" appeared conveniently to have forgotten the Turkish occupation and administration of a large slice of Persian territory between Passova and North Urumiah since 1906. The speeches, which were numerous and perfervid, were loudly applauded. Reshid Ibrahim aroused wild enthusiasm by urging his hearers to remember that Persia is a link between Turkey and India. As soon as Turkey could make her influence felt in India and win the "Moslem" army of India to her side the British rule would disappear. At the close of the meeting Obeidullah Effendi, the Deputy for Aidin and a member of a Parliamentary deputation that visited London last year, declared that the Western States might talk of their civilisation, of their Christianity, and of the twentieth century, but their civilisation was rottenness and their Christianity a sham. As for the twentieth century, Islam "only recognises the fourteenth." He then praised the German Emperor, Turkey's one friend in Abdul Hamid's days, whose attitude at the Algeciras Conference saved the independence of Morocco. Amid great enthusiasm a committee was then convened to draft a telegram to the Kaiser urging him to resume his role of saviour of a Moslem State.

THE TELEGRAM TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The following is the text of the telegram sent to the German Emperor by the members of the Persian Cabinet Council and their Turkish allies after Sunday's demonstration :—

"Sire,—The Persians, who belong to the great Moslem family, which in all its difficulties has found noble and generous protection and aid in the person of your Imperial Majesty, and who for the past five years have struggled with such self-sacrifice to free their country, have been deeply affected by the threats of invasion contained in the recent ultimatum of the British Government.

"Remembering at the supreme moment the glorious words which your Gracious Majesty deigned to utter over the tomb of Saladin, where it pleased you Sire, to gladden the heart of 350,000,000 Moslems by the generous promise of the exalted support which your Glorious Majesty would accord them in their efforts to safeguard their rights ; remembering too, the noble deeds whereby your Glorious Majesty won the gratitude of the Moslem world in connection with the Moorish and Macedonian questions, Persians are full of hope that your Gracious Majesty will on this occasion, too, not refuse to intervene to remove the danger by which their country is threatened.

"It is thus that at a grand meeting held yesterday in Constantinople, attended by thousands of Moslems, both of the Ottoman Empire and of Persia, we have been charged with the extreme honour of respectfully bringing to your Glorious Majesty's knowledge the hopes and sentiments of devotion and gratitude which animated all present.

"The Moslem world, which after God and the glorious Khalifate builds all hopes on the generosity of your Gracious Majesty, firmly believes that your Majesty will deign to grant it your high support to bring about a favourable settlement of the crisis through which it is now passing.

"The world of Islam offers its most sincere and ardent prayers for the continual happiness of your Gracious Majesty, of her Majesty the Empress, and of the great German nation."

COMMENT BY THE "TIMES."

In reference to the above the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on October 25 :—The curious gathering which was held in Constantinople on Sunday has been welcomed enthusiastically in various quarters here, but has put the authority in a rather obvious difficulty. The appeal to the Emperor William cannot be answered by a new "Kruger telegram." It is indeed most inconvenient that attention has been called so dramatically to German policy in the Persian question as the letter concerns Turkey. Whatever may be the truth about the influence which German diplomacy is believed to have exercised for some months past in Constantinople with regard to Persia, Turkish susceptibilities or ambitions can hardly be supported openly. While, moreover, the German Press has hitherto been allowed to run riot and to disregard the facts about the British Note, although its contents have been communicated to the German Government, it has become necessary to say more plainly than before that the attacks on England are unjust and disloyal. Even to-night the Berlin organ of the Centre Party, "Germania," is supplied with an article which says that the British Note is the beginning of the end of Persia, and that the official statement of the British Foreign Office deserves nothing but derision. It is impossible to say when the German Foreign Office will see fit to stop these publications. They are, however, balanced at last by an article in this evening's "Cologne Gazette." There is no sign that the telegram to the Emperor William which was drafted at the Constantinople meeting has yet been delivered, although its text has been telegraphed to the German Press. The "Cologne Gazette", however announces in effect that the Emperor's petitioners have overshot the mark. The journal writes:—

"It must be matter only for gratification to us, if in the Islamic world the conviction prevails more and more that Germany follows the development of the new Turkey with the best wishes—wishes which are all the more sincere since our interests are in no single case opposed to Ottoman interests. Germany has already on many occasions given practical expression to this good will and has always promoted the interests of Turkey in every possible way. Recognition of this fact is welcome even when excitement, as has just been the case in Constantinople overshoots the mark and demands from Germany an intervention in Persia which is beyond the limits of German duty. It must be added that England expressly repudiates all schemes of partition. As long as the British Government occupies this standpoint, Germany can do nothing else than loyally take account of it. That would hold good even if it had to be recognised that by active operation by England inside Persia's frontiers the principle of non-intervention and of respect for sovereign rights was headed as little as it has been by the establishment of Russian garrisons in North Persia. Persia to-day seems too weak to resist force from without. That is beyond question, but the fact remains that the country is too large and possesses too great a capacity at least for passive resistance to be absorbed by a foreign Power."

LORD CURZON ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Speaking at Hanley on Oct. 21 on the subject of Imperial Defence, Lord Curzon insisted on its extreme importance. The doctrine that, provided we have a sufficiently powerful Fleet, there is no need to trouble much about the Army, he characterised as dangerous nonsense. We required an Army, not for the reasons Mr. Keir Hardie seemed to think, not in order to march about the Continent to attack foreign countries. We required an Army to garrison our outlying Dominions, India, and the other Possessions of the Crown, to defend them from attack or invasion to which they would otherwise be exposed, and that was the main point of his argument that evening.

CHANGED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

In regard to the defence of our own shores, the question he wished to ask was—Had we got such an Army and could we get it under the present system? If they were disposed to wonder why he put that question, he would suggest that the international situation was not the same as it was a short time ago. It had enormously changed. Not long ago invasion was deemed impossible but the waves of the Channel were no longer a genuine protection. Let them observe the change. In the first place they found great nations of the Continent possessing huge armies which in their magnitude recalled the hosts of ancient Eastern conquerors, with this formidable difference, that the modern hosts were magnificently armed and splendidly trained. Several of those nations were creating powerful navies for themselves, while our naval supremacy was not what it was. He would not go into the question now being debated in the Press for fear of striking a party note, but he would say that the two-Power standard upon which we had been taught to rely seemed in danger of shrinking to a one-Power standard. Our Army for its size and numbers was a very good one, but they could hardly believe that it would play a very considerable part compared with the great armies of the Continent. If they looked across the sea they saw a country not content with being the greatest military Power on the Continent, but which aspired to become the greatest naval Power. He had no intention of saving one word as to the intentions of Germany ; they were entitled to their armaments and their own policy but equally were we entitled to look after ourselves. (Cheers.) We should be blind indeed if we shut our eyes to the lessons of history. Heaven knew, we had no desire to quarrel with Germany, still less to come to blows with her. He believed there was a sincere regard among the people of this country for that wonderful people and a genuine admiration for their brilliant Sovereign. But at the same time nations on the march to greatness were apt to find war an almost inevitable stepping-stone to higher things, and history taught that it was very often the small and unpremeditated spark that had lit the most devastating flame.

"BE ON THE WATCH."

Therefore, and he would say more than this, it was our duty to be on the watch. (Cheers.) We had to reconstruct our ideas in order to meet the requirements, not of the middle of the nineteenth century, but the opening of the twentieth. (Cheers.) We had not read with the patience the arguments about universal peace and disarmament. No doubt if we were living in an unarmed world we could scuttle our ships and throw our rifles into the Thames, and the millions saved thereby could go to relieve the poor. That was a noble aspiration, and an attractive policy. But unfortunately we had got to take the world as we found it and could hardly think that the millennium would come in our day. Mr. Keir Hardie appealed to the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, but the whole world had not accepted the doctrines of Christianity and even a considerable portion that had accepted them did not act upon them. But there was another phrase he remembered "A strong man armed keepeth his goods." (Cheers.) That was the true philosophy of the matter. (Cheers.) It was on the efficacy of the Territorial Army that the whole case rested. Had we got the requisite number of men sufficiently trained and equipped to be able to guard against a foreign enemy? Did our voluntary system make us safe? Under the present system many noble fellows were ready to defend their hearths and homes as well as those of the idlers and skulkers.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

It was not the spirit that was wanting, but the conditions. He advocated compulsory service for home defence, that every young man physically sound, without distinction of origin, class, or occupation, should be liable during a limited portion of a few years of early life to be called for service in the Territorial Army for purposes of home defence. Mr. Keir Hardie said the men would be called out during a strike, but under the Territorial Army Regulations they could not be used in civil disputes. (A Voice: "Yes, they can.") If there were compulsion men would not go to war so light-heartedly. Employers would have to adapt themselves to the new circumstances and they would not suffer in the end. As to the objection of expense, were we going to grudge eight millions a year for national safety? He read with sympathy the remarks of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr Keir Hardie about the misery and destitution which existed, but he believed that compulsory training would throw a real shaft of light upon the darkness of the submerged classes, that it would in many cases be a strong help to lift the downtrodden from the mire, and that the men who took part would emerge better citizens and finer men. (Cheers.)

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th November 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H	M,	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	10	9	5 p.m.	12	20
Teheran ...	11	1	5 a.m.	2	35
Suez	11	1	30 p.m.	1	15

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shasi and Hankow (9-11-10).

Teheran route interrupted between Emden and Berlin for United Kingdom and America only (11-11-10).

Ahwaz reports line interrupted to Mohammerah (9-11-10).

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The rainfall has extended over Behar and has been moderately heavy east of the United Provinces. Conditions are disturbed in the Bay to the west of the Andamans and the weather is unsettled in the Punjab and Kashmir. The rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar, Central India, and the East Central Provinces except in the south-east, and fairly Genera in the east of the United Provinces and in the Konkan. A few falls have been reported from South Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bombay, the Deccan, north-west Hyderabad and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Gorakhpur and Hazaribagh had half an inch; Benares, one and a half ; Allahabad, two ; Sutna, one; Akola and Seoni, three-quarters, Nagpur, two; Pachmarhi and Pendra, a half; Ahmednagar, two; Poona, one; Aurangabad, a half.

Forecast:—An extension of the rainfall into the North of Eastern Bengal and Assam is likely.

Earthquake Report:—A slight shock of earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday, at sixteen hours thirty-nine minutes from a distance of about eight hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the north Punjab only. The moisture in the air is above the average in the south-east Punjab and is either equal to or below it over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal ; minimum temperature is in excess at most places.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 1·89" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are now generally moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in much above the average. Temperature during day has fallen considerably and is in very large defect at Cawnpore and Jhansi ; night temperature is in excess everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana, moderately clouded in south Rajputana and clear in Sind. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana and drier in Sind. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared everywhere except in south Central India West where heavy cloud still persists. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is low at Deesa and Indore ; night temperature is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Jubbulpore has had 0·11", Saugor 0·18," Khandwa 0·12", Akola 0·74", Amraoti 0·33" and Nagpur 2·16". Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The air remains considerably damper than usual. Day temperature is much below the average at most places ; night temperature is in excess everywhere.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·50" and Karwar 0·20" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is about the average. Day temperature continues in defect ; night temperature is normal everywhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has been recorded in the north Bombay Deccan; Aurangabad has had 0·66", Ahmednagar 2·35" and Poona 1·05". Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in large excess. Temperature during day is below the average, night temperature remains high at most places.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Local showers have also been reported from the United Provinces and the south Konkan. Moderate to heavy cloud persists in the Central Provinces, the adjacent parts of the United Provinces, south Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and also on the West Coast. Pressure still continues relatively low over the greater part of the reporting area, particularly on the Bombay Coast, the north Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Local showers are likely in the United Provinces and on the West Coast. A few falls may occur in South Central India West.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE U. S. A. PENSION SCANDAL.

One of the great scandals of the United States is its pension scandal, under which, half a century after its Civil War, the country is still paying £30,000,000 a year for pensions to those who are alleged to be entitled to them for services rendered by them or their relatives in the Civil War.

"A year after the cessation of hostilities the Government was paying fifteen millions of dollars to disabled soldiers, their widow and orphans and other dependants," says the "World's Work." "In 1874 the pension bill reached thirty-one millions. In January 1879, there was passed a law giving full arrears to all entitled to pensions. In two years the bill bounded from twenty-eight up to fifty-eight millions. The bill was up to 156 millions in 1907. In 1908 Congress extended pensions to widows of ninety-day men without regard to their pecuniary need. The bill soon rose to 165 millions. No encouraging legislation having been enacted in 1909, natural causes will bring the pension expenditure this year down to 157 millions (155,000,000dolrs. with at least 2,000,000dolrs. additional for the running expenses of the Bureau) ; but in the last Congress more daring legislation was proposed, and all the machinery of the pension organisation and at the Grand Army influence have been set at work to secure from the next session laws that will push the pension bill up to heights never before dreamed of."

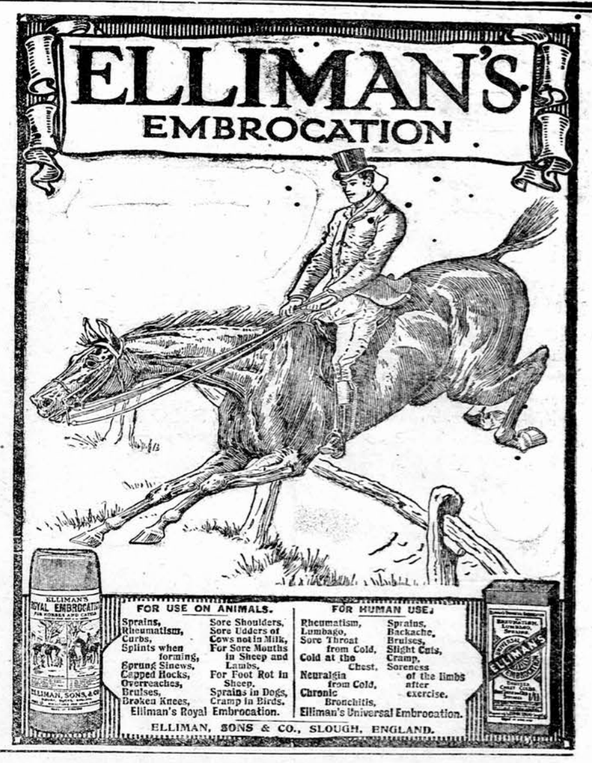
In a time of profound civil peace, full half a century after its existence was last threatened, the United States Government is laying upon every man, woman, and child in the land a tax of 2dolr. a year to pay military pensions. It is handing over to a particular class (consisting of a million men and women once for a short time directly or indirectly connected with the army) a sum which would in one year pay the expenses of the entire military and naval establishments of Japan for three years and a half ; which, another year, would support the whole British Navy—the largest in the world; which, another year, would buy the Argentine wheat crop and leave enough money to pay, the next year, the bills of the German army—the biggest in the world ; which, another year, would pay the sum total of the cost of the government of Belgium—the most patriarchal in the world.

"Three-fourth of those who survived the Civil War are now dead. Yet the pensions on account of that war go on increasing."

RECENT MARRIAGES.

The marriage took place quietly at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, on Oct. 22, of Lieut.-Col. Wilmot Foster Elmslie, commanding the 2nd batt. 20th Lancashire Fusiliers at Tidworth, and Maud, widow of Capt. Edward Woolmer, and daughter of the late Mr. W. A. Hoghton, I. C. S.—Lieut.-Col. C. L. Robinson, late 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, acted as best man. The wedding presents included a gift of plate from the bridegroom's brother officers and a silver salver from the non-commissioned officers.

Mr. E. R. Neave, I. C. S., only son of the late Col. Edward Neave, 17th Bengal Cav., was married on Oct. 25 at the Abbey, Bath, to Miss Amy Paterson-Balfour-Hay, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Hay-Paterson, of Leys and Mugdrum, Fife, and Mrs. Hay-Paterson, of Lyttelcote, Combe Down, Bath. The bride was given away by her cousin, Sir William Cospatrick Dunbar of Mochrum. Her long Court train was covered with old Brussels lace. Master George Burnett, in Highland costume, and Miss Kitty Petre acted as trainbearers and there were also eight bridesmaids—Miss Olga Pryce, Miss Nora Hope Potter, Miss Margaret Fairlie, Miss Irene Shelford, Miss Violet Neave, Miss Catherine Maitland, Miss Susan Campbell, and Miss Margaret Maitland-Makgill Crichton. Mr. W. F. Nicholson was best man. After the reception the bride and bridegroom left for the South Coast.



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Christmas Number, 1910.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 12th Nov. 1910.

RICE RESOURCES.

WHEAT and rice being the two grains most responsible for the life of nations, it is of interest to hear of new fields where either of these products is successfully introduced and cultivated; for in spite of war, famine and disease the human race goes on increasing and filling the waste places of the earth, and must be fed. An article on "Rice-Growing in British Guiana," in the *Times* gives many details of the surprising facility with which rice has taken kindly to the soil of that small province of South America. Not so long ago Guiana engaged in but one agricultural industry, sugar-growing, and though it added the making of by products and cultivated a little cocoa, it was not safe to depend for existence on the results of one crop. In 1853 rice from Georgia was first planted in British Guiana and grew so admirably that samples of the first harvest realised thirty shillings a ton in England or five shillings more than Carolina rice—the best on the market. In 1865 Carolina seed was tried and then sprang up an industry that tempted sanguine promoters to form a Company to exploit it. But it proved a failure for various reasons, one, a scarcity of local labour, and another, the coincidence of a big Indian crop which supplied the Colony with rice at low rates. Still Guiana persevered in growing the grain and her opportunity came in 1902 when a shortage of Indian rice and a rise in price led to an increase of the area under cultivation. The Agricultural Department awoke to the wisdom of encouraging rice-growing, and made experiments with every useful variety of seed, distributing the most promising sorts free to the planters. Eventually three sorts were considered to hold the field in Guiana, two of them hail from Ceylon and one, "Suthra dhan" from India. Tests to decide on the value of manure applied to rice were also exhaustively undertaken by the Agricultural Department. These proved that little advantage is to be gained by the use of any manure on well-cultivated and properly drained rice-land, irrigated with creek-water. Profit has never followed the use of such fertilisers and that is the test that will always decide practical agricultural experiments in Guiana as elsewhere. Great attention is paid to methods of planting and to securing good seed without such admixture of bad varieties as might lower the value of the crop. The Government gives financial help in erecting mills for treating the grain on modern economic lines. As the land suitable for rice-growing was not used for any other purpose, but lay idle, the industry is a clear gain to the Colony.

Another element that makes for its stability is the large proportion of coolies in the population who must have rice for food, so that the market is ready made, while the necessary local labour supply is ensured. Many of the coolies, on the termination of their indenture periods, settle in the country as rice-growers, with the co-operation of the sugar-estate proprietors with whom they have worked. Moreover, the negro population are following the example of the coolies in this particular. The import of rice to Guiana which, even as late as 1895-26 was 22,000 tons, valued at £183,394, is now almost dispensed with. Export of rice began in 1902-03. In that year, when the local demand was satisfied, rice to the modest value of £60 left the colony: six years later rice worth nearly £60,000 was exported, and this year's statistics, still incomplete, show a large increase. The rice does not go very far afield. French and Dutch Guiana and the British West Indies absorb it all. The East Indian product is still a competitor in these regions and a heavy harvest in India would probably drive prices below remunerative levels. The quality of the British Guiana rice is very high, its finest variety "Berbice Creole" ranking only second to the Carolina "Golden Grain" which for long ages has been considered the best of all. Guiana makes other economical use of rice, the husks, saturated with molasses from the country's sugar-cane, are much appreciated as cattle-food, and rice meal is a by-product on which extra profit accrues to the cultivator.

Other parts of South America are embarking on rice-growing. Peru cultivates almost as much as British Guiana and the industrious Argentine is not far behind. South-Eastern Asia is the true country of origin of rice and for centuries no other land seems to have attempted growing it. Two hundred and fifty years ago it was introduced into America, and for a long time Carolina and Georgia cultivated it on Asiatic lines, but there was no labour-saving machinery in the American swamps to equalise the cheaper labour of the eastern tropics and the crop was costly to harvest. About 30 years ago rice was planted in the prairie lands of Louisiana and Texas, artificial irrigation prepared the soil and drawing off the water making it possible, modern machinery was brought on the field to cut, gather and shell the grain. Henceforward rice cultivation in the States was revolutionised. In Louisiana and Texas alone, 80 to 90 per cent. of the country's supply is raised. In 1908, 301·786 tons were grown, and at the price given that year for Guiana rice, must have been worth over five millions sterling. The rice harvest in the United States now far exceeds the home demand and goes to supply the wants of other countries that do not produce enough or cannot grow any. Italy and Spain are the only two States of Europe that grow rice in any quantity. They produced last year about 598,000 tons, Africa graw 555,000 tons, Egypt, Sierra Leone and Madagascar, especially the last, being the cultivators. But Asia is the great provider outpacing easily all other continents, her share being 82,000,000 tons, and wherever Asiatics settle, there rice cultivation is soon introduced. Indian coolies grow it in Trinidad, in Jamaica, and in St. Lucia, in Nyassaland and other parts of South, East and West Africa. Spread as it is over so wide an area of the world, there can never now be a failure in the supply of such a nature as to starve those whose staff of life rice certainly is.

A SLOWLY PROGRESSING WORK.

THE Trustees of the Sir Jamsetji Translation Fund have issued one more volume, the eleventh, of the Dinkard, a very important sacred book of the Parsis. It is now nearly forty years ago that they undertook to publish this work, of which only two or three manuscripts are known to exist and that too in an incomplete and imperfect state, and entrusted the task to the capable hands of the late Dastur Peshotun, who was a great scholar of the Pahlavi, the language in which the Dinkard is composed. The Dastur commenced this laborious task with the first volume in 1874 and brought out before his death at the end of 1898 seven more volumes comprising the third book of the original work. The first ten books are irrecoverably lost and all extant manuscripts only commence with the third book which is the longest of the nine of which this work consists. Dastoor Peshotun brought out in these volumes the Pahlavi text, which was much desired by European scholars of the Parsi religion, with his vernacular translation, while the rendering in English was contributed by other Parsi scholars, like Mr. R. P. Karkaria, Mr. R. E. Kohyar, and the late Mr. F. K. Banaji. Altogether these eight volumes are a very necessary and useful contribution towards elucidating Parsi religion as it was understood in the hey-day of its glory under the Sassanian kings when Dinkard was first compiled. The Parsis themselves set great store by this treatise whose authority is very high amongst them, and a wish was long expressed that the community should be given an opportunity of reading it in their own vernacular of the present day. By the late Dastur's labours this wish has been partially gratified as he lived to finish about half of this work. One could have thought that twenty-five years was a sufficiently long time to complete the whole of the Dinkard, which in its extant form contains about a hundred and seventy thousand words. But Peshotun was no recluse scholar, shut out from the world and working only at his books; he was one of the high priests of the Parsis and, as such, his time was greatly occupied with performing his priestly and ceremonial functions. The Dinkard could therefore claim but a fraction of his time and attention, and this accounts for the slow progress of the work in his lifetime.

After the Dastur's death the Trustees of the Translation Fund have entrusted the continuation of the work to his son, who also, like his father, is one of the high priests, and therefore, like him too, is pre-occupied with his priestly duties. Hence he, too, is making very slow progress and has issued only three more volumes since his father's death twelve years ago. We wish he could see his way to accelerate his pace and give us the remaining four or five volumes within the next decade. When Dastur Peshotun began work forty years ago there was a great dearth of Pahlavi scholars; but thanks partly to his own labours, there are now many such scholars among the community who would willingly take their part with the present editor in publishing this work; and we suggest to the Trustees of the Fund to expedite the work by associating one or two competent scholars with the present Dastur. The publication of the Dinkard is almost a national work with the Parsis, and its completion is eagerly awaited by the community and also by European sevants. The latter especially want to see the text completed, as it is not yet available anywhere. At least the Trustees would do well to publish only the text in Pahlavi of the remaining portion with all due speed and leave the translation to be done at leisure. Probably if the text were rendered available, scholars would publish their own translations. This eleventh volume, recently published, is particularly interesting, as its editor makes bold to say that it resembles the meditations of Marcus Aurelius. If it be so, of which, however, we have great doubts, the sixth book comprised in this volume must be vastly different from the other books of the Dinkard.

BENARES, A SEPARATE STATE.

CONGRATULATIONS from all parts of India will pour into Benares on the decision of the Government of India to constitute a portion of the family lands of the Maharajah of Benares a separately administered state and to confer on His Highness the status of a ruling-prince. The desirability of such a change in the affairs of the sacred city of India has long been agitated, and now this signal honour has been conferred upon a house which, in spite of one refractory Raja, has performed great service for the British Raj. During the Mutiny, Sir Ishri Prasad Narayen Singh, who held the family-title from 1822 to 1889, rendered conspicuous assistance to the British by maintaining order in his city and the surrounding country. As a reward the title of Maharajah Bahadur was conferred on him in 1877 and he received the G. C. S. I. in 1877. He was a great patron of literature and during his tenure of the title several poets resided at his court. He died on June 13th 1889, and was then succeeded in his vast estates by his nephew, the present Maharajah. His Highness, as he has been entitled to be called since the first year of his reign, is the descendant of an ancient family, which, under the Moghul Empire, was entrusted with the government of the districts of Jaunpur, Benares and Chunar, with the possession in the right of the wearer of the title of Raja Bahadur and of four perganas. In 1763 when the Emperor and the Nawab Vazir of Oudh marched eastward for their attempt to drive the British from Bengal, the reigning prince, Raja Balwat Singh, was compelled to join them, but fortunately for him, he took no part in the celebrated Battle of Baksar, and when subsequently he fled to the security of one of his hill fortresses, he was called back to receive confirmation of his possessions under the British power. The differences between Raja Asit Singh and the Government of Warren Hastings are historically famous, as they became the subject of one of the articles of the impeachment, which was framed against the Governor-General. This Raja was deprived of his government and died in exile at Gwalior. He was succeeded by his nephew, from whom the present ruler is descended. His Highness, who had already, though not enjoying the full status of a ruling-prince, been exempted from appearance in a civil court, has been assured by sanad that in case of the failure of natural heirs the Government will permit an adoption—an important point now that ruling powers have been conferred upon him. He is a man of tact and ability, and we may be sure that the government of the districts, which have been placed in his charge, will not suffer under his direction.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

AFTER many protracted sittings the Veto Conference has been dissolved and things remain precisely as they were—the Government without a working majority of independent Liberals. Mr. Asquith is reported to have said that in the opinion of all its members, the conditions under which its proceedings were held, preclude any disclosure as to the course of the negotiations, or of the causes leading to their determination. Yet the London papers disregard the terse advice of the Prime Minister, pretend to know all about the Conference, what it discussed and what led to its dissolution. We doubt if they know more than we in India, though it may be a statement will be made at an early date, if only for the purpose of showing the journalists how grossly they are in error and how unnecessarily they are stirring up an agitation among ardent politicians. The success of the Conference would have led to an amicable continuance of the present Government in power and ensured their independence of the Labourites and Irish Nationalists. Its failure means an early dissolution of Parliament and a fresh appeal to the country. The Government organs profess to be sure an election will mean a united and confident party which will defeat "demoralised and distracted Conservatives." The Conservatives anticipate, or tell us they do, "a supreme rally of all patriotic forces to save the Empire." Both profess to be confident of success, but the propsective fight will bring its own result and may be a surprise to both. Meantime it is evident they mean to agitate as strenously as in them lies and the right will—or may—prosper. But in electioneering foregone conclusions are frequently belied and it is only after the close of the polling that is safe to speculate.

IT is notified that the Viceroy's Council shall assemble in Calcutta.

SIR GEORGE ROOS KEPPEL has taken over the Chief Commissionership of the Frontier Province at Peshawar, relieving Mr. Merk who is due to retire next month.

News from the Persian Gulf shows that Commander Marshall and Captain White, who were wounded in the recent skirmish on the Mekran Coast, continue to progress favourably.

When Hon'ble Mr. Rice, Chief Secretary, Burma, shortly goes on well-earned furlough, Mr. H. Thompson, on return from leave, will officiate as Chief Secretary.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Devanha," with the China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p. m., on Sunday the 13th instant.

HIS MAJESTY the King has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, of the names of the following gentlemen for appointment to the rank of King's Counsel:—Messrs. Charles Clare Scott, George Wallace, Joseph Gatey, Walter C. Ryde, Alexander Jones David, Alfred Arthur Hudson, William Josiah Disturnal, Thomas Hollis Walker, Frederick Arthur Greer, Joseph Shaw, Ellis J. Griffith, Maurice Hill, Rowland Whitehead, Edward Shortt, Ralph V. Baakes, Alexander Dingwall Bateson, Albert C. Clauson, Cristopher Clark Hutchinson, Henry Holman Gregory, and Timothy Michael Healy.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 28.

"WHAT does it mean? Who is he?" These are the two questions that are being asked where politicians are gathered together. The "it" of course refers to the series of remarkable letters which the *Times* is printing with regard to the momentous proposal that when the Conference of Eight tell us that they have or have not discovered a solution of the Veto problem, they should be replaced by a Convention of Eighty whose business it will be, it seems, to see whether Home Rule can be given to Ireland on terms acceptable to all parties. The "he" is of course "Pacificus." It was to be expected in the circumstances that in the first instance the authorship of the letters should be attributed to Lord Esher though there are no grounds so far as I can see for assuming that he occupies the position under the present that he was supposed to occupy under the late reign—a sort of Baron Stockman as a Radical member has put it. There are some who still hold to the opinion that Lord Esher is "Pacificus" and would probably continue in their belief even if his lordship himself issued a denial. I am reminded of an observation made by that very shrewd and capable man the late Lord Kimberley. "My experience," he said, "shows me that if people want to believe a certain thing they will believe it all the more if it is contradicted." Both the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Daily News* have given up the idea that Lord Esher is "Pacificus" and now vaguely describe him as an individual connected with some city concern, a man of culture—that goes without saying—and a friend of leaders on the Opposition side. Excepting Lord Esher the only name I have heard mentioned is that of a most unlikely person as I should consider him, Mr. Moreton Frewen, who is, or at any rate was, when Bimetallism was a burning question, well-known in India. But after all it does not matter who "Pacificus" is; the thing that matters is what he says. We must wait and see, but up to the present it does not look as if the proposal he makes is generally accepted on either side. The Labour party say that they will not look at the accursed thing; the stalvart Liberals are suspicious and restive; and what the views of staunch Conservatives are on the subject may perhaps be gathered from Mr. Walter Long's uncompromising attitude. "The old talk is, I see, being revived, but the result will be the 'same.' We will not have Home Rule" So he writes to an Orange Lodge at Belfast. Perplexing as the situation was before, its perplexity has been increased by Mr. Runciman's declaration. "The sooner the Conference declares what agreement it has arrived at or failed to arrive at the better." Certain Cabinet Ministers, who shall be nameless people, would have regarded it as an indiscretion and merely as pretty Fanny's way. But Mr. Runciman is a model young man and has never been known to commit an indiscretion.

POLITICIAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Mr. Lloyd George's "immortal" speech at the City Temple was somewhat sharply criticised in last week's *Spectator*. Mr. George was speaking next day at Crediton and he availed himself of the opportunity to return Mr. Strachey's compliments with interest. The *Spectator*, said Mr. George, "is edited by an exceedingly pretentious, pompous and futile person. I recollect very well that he predicted at the beginning of this year that I would have a deficit of £16,000,000. In fact, the editor of the *Spectator* proved it—but so far from there being a deficit of sixteen million I had a substantial surplus. The editor of the *Spectator* turned round and abused me and said that that proved I was a most incompetent financier." The *Spectator* complained that his contrast between wanton wealth and abject poverty had been done before. "Well," continued the irate Chancellor, "is nobody to be allowed to utter commonplaces except the editor of the *Spectator*?" He admitted that few had the power of rendering commonplaces harmless by making them uninteresting like the *Spectator*. Why did not the editor address his lectures on thrift to the idle rich, whose existence he admitted? That was not the way to sell the *Spectator*. And so on and so on. All this is very unedifying and justifies the castigation which Mr. George has received at the hands not only of his opponents but of some of his friends, but after all the manners of some of our public men, bad as they may be, are not so bad at any rate at present as those of certain politicians across the Channel. The scenes that occurred in the French Chamber of Deputies are reminiscent of the Boulangist times. The cause of the pitiful exhibition was the recent abortive railway strike. To the Socialist organisers of that disgraceful movement, M. Briand is what Mr. John Burns is to the Marxian Intransigeants of this country, but fortunately the latter have not yet found their way into Parliament and they have not the greater facilities possessed by their comrades *outre Manche* of venting their hatred. Some dozen Socialists seated behind M. Jaures who himself remained calm noticing the Prefect of Police. M. Lepine, amongst the spectators started, we are told, a perfect pandemonium of noise in order to compel him to remove his polluting presence from the House. "First"—I quote from the account in the *Times*' despatch—"they indulged in a chorus of 'Conspuez Lepine' keeping time by slamming the lids of their desks. Then they indulged in rhythmical ones of 'A la porte!' The rest of the House did not for some minutes realize what was the object of the demonstration, but when they understood it they rose in their places like one man and drowned the Socialist din in loud and long continued cheers. The scene continued for some five or ten minutes and at last the President of the Chamber, M. Brisson, put on his hat, left the chair, and thus suspended the sitting. After the lapse of 15 minutes M. Brisson came back, but M. Lepine did not reappear. Peace did not, however, reign and frequently, while M. Briand was in the tribune, his enemies behaved like mad men. Some would jump up, shout and shake their fists at the poor Premier. Others like a pack of spoilt children maintained an incessant clatter with the lids of their desks. But M. Briand persevered and said all he wanted to say before he descended from the tribune. Although as I have said the most extreme of our Parliamentarians have not hitherto gone so far as M. Jaures's precious followers, we must not be boastful. There are indications that in the coming sittings of the House of Commons the Speaker will have to be more than usually on the *qui vive* for explosions.

"OUR SAILOR KING."

This is the tittle of a work just out. Its author, Miss A. A. Smith, has brought together in a clear and readable form all the information accessible concerning the strenuous life of his Majesty up to the time of his accession. The book is well illustrated and makes a suitable little present, especially for the young. The preface is from the pen of the veteran Sir George Birdwood, and I venture to quote one characteristic passage from his most interesting contribution:—"In my opinion, our failure to appoint the Duke of Connaught as Viceroy of India, in succession to Lord Minto, is but another illustration of the characteristic English incapacity to discern the thoughts and intents of the hearts of men, and to enter into the poetry of their souls, and touch their imaginations: that God-like faculty of the Romans, whereby they were enabled to reconcile the prejudices and the passions, and the very aspirations of subject nations, with their own interests and demands as the paramount power over the Empire. No Empire is safe that has not its stronghold in the imaginations of men: and there is no surer bond of loyalty between them than the personal tie that should always subsist between subjects and their sovereign ruler." There is something in this, but with all respect to Sir George, most persons who think the matter out will, I imagine, come to the conclusion that serious disadvantages might arise from the appointment of a near relative of the Sovereign as Viceroy and Governor-General of India and that it is far better not to run the risk. To a member of the blood royal becoming Governor-General of a self-governing colony where the King's representative reigns but does not govern, there can be hardly any valid objection and there seems to be an almost universal desire in Canada that the Duke of Connaught should, if he is willing, be the successor of Earl Grey. The only opposition, if opposition it can be called, that is likely to be manifested will come from those who have doubts as to the suitability of a "Court" to the social conditions of the Dominion. But would there necessarily be a "Court?"

RAILWAY REFORM IN INDIA.

There was an instructive discussion the other day at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on the standardization of locomotives in India. Much of the matter dealt with by the various speakers was of too technical character to be dealt with here, but I may call attention to the remarks of Mr. C. T. Evenette. This gentleman pointed out that in India at least standardization is not solely a financial problem. There are, he observed, national reasons—he meant State reasons—for facilitating inter-communication and rapid mobilisation of troops. Representations, he urged, should be made to the Government so as to improve the permanent way of the railways in India that the best engines can run over all main lines. But is not this a counsel of perfection? The *Times Engineering* Supplement in its comments on the meeting remarks:—"To future critics the matter of chief interest will probably be that while infinite pains have been taken to standardize the locomotives, the gauges in India remain as an effective barrier to uniformity. This phase of the problem of standardization was left practically untouched by Mr. Cyril Hitchcock in his otherwise comprehensive paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers: but his summary of the mileage and the respective gauges of railways in India is sufficiently indicative of the evils of diversity of gauge, and when it is considered side by side with the special requirements which he enumerates, it is perhaps most emphatic left thus as a bare statement."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Revival of "The Liars" is the headline of a paragraph in one of the evening papers of to-day. "It is difficult to foresee the time," says the paragraphist, "when 'The Liars' will be out of date." And that alas! is not only applicable to the popular play referred to. From his seat on the Bench the other day Mr. Justice Darling in delivering judgment in a certain case told the jury that they could not refuse to give damages because the plaintiffs had told lies, otherwise the only person who could ever recover damages was George Washington—and he was dead. Mr. Plowden, the Darling of the police courts could not beat this. But how shocked the Lord Chief Justice must be at the cynicism of his "brother."

Is it pedantic to put in a caveat against the now general misuse of the word "touched"? A translation of one of the Belgian speeches of the Kaiser makes his Majesty say that he was "deeply touched" by the warmth of the reception accorded to him in Brussels and it was warm in spite of the Socialist boycott. How can a touch be deep? If it were deep it would not be a touch. Why not say "deeply moved" or "deeply affected?"

A name is perhaps wanted for the institution which has recently been opened in Cromwell Road for the benefit of Indian students; and yet it is not desirable that the two Societies accommodated there—the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association—should lose their identity at any rate for the present. Since the house was opened one of the regulations has been altered in an important sense. Originally it was intended that board and lodging should be available only for new arrivals and merely temporarily—just sufficient time to enable quarters to be found for them outside. Now it has been decided to allow a certain number of students to live on the premises for an indefinite period. The terms are reasonable and doubtless this privilege will be welcome to some of our young friends. I am sorry to learn that all is not well with the sister institution, if I may so call it, in Edinburgh. It will be remembered that as the outcome of a bazaar held in the Scottish capital and an appeal for subscriptions in India enough money was obtained to acquire a house in one of the Edinburgh squares as a rendezvous for the students. Owing to friction between the students and the trustees the house has been closed and there is talk of carrying the dispute to the law courts. I do not know what the quarrel is all about or who is to blame, but a well-known Indian gentleman tells me that "the boys are wrong."

From the *Daily Mail* of this morning:—"The King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to appoint Syed Ameer Ali Imam, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to Mr. S. P. Sinha, who is about to relinquish his office. Mr. Ameer Ali is a Mahomedan and one of the most distinguished of Indian jurists. He was the first Indian to be named of the Privy Council, and his appointment in succession to Mr. Sinha who was the first Indian to have a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council, was foreshadowed in The *Daily Mail* in August last." Such is fame!

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL F. W. KITCHENER, the Governor of Bermuda, has returned there

A SESSIONAL Paper has just been issued in Ceylon containing a good deal of official correspondence and several reports on the subject of cotton-growing in the Island, and dating back as far as July, 1906. The general conclusion seems to be that cotton cultivation there is unlikely to prove a commercial success.

POLITICAL WAR AT HOME.

VETO CONFERENCE FAILS.

Election before Christmas Possible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.

It is officially announced that the Veto Confetence has resulted in failure.

Mr. Asquith's announcement is most brief. He states that the Conference ended without arriving at an agreement, and adds that in the opinion of all its members, the conditions under which its proceedings were held, preclude any disclosure as to the course of the negotiations, or of the causes leading to their determination.

The Cabinet unexpectedly met late this afternoon, doubtless to consider the results of the Conference. Speculation is rife.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Press Association states that several important Cabinet Ministers are in favour of an immediate dissolution, believing that an instant and dramatic appeal to the country would evoke enthusiasm.

The Press Association adds :—"It is possible, therefore, that an election will be concluded before Christmas. In any case, an election is regarded as inevitable in February or March."

An Immediate Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Instant and implacable war is the keynote of the comments on the breakdown of the Conference.

A semi-official statement yesterday evening, deprecated questions being asked in the House of Commons with the object of eliciting the nature of the negotiations.

Articles in the Press are endeavouring to make party capital out of the break-down; nevertheless the papers are already fully discussing the subjects which were under discussion, and are indulging in recriminations.

The Liberals declare that the failure is equivalent to the rejection of the Veto resolution, and logically involves the procedure foreshadowed in Mr. Asquith's declaration on April 14th. They call upon the Government not to tolerate Conservative attempts to protract the issues, but to lead a united and confident party to the defeat of the demoralised and distracted Conservatives. They declare that the issue is simply political freedom, as understood in every British Colony.

The Conservatives assert that there would have been a settlement if the Government had been free agents, but they were the puppets of the Socialists and Redmondites, and nothing but a supreme rally of all patriotic forces can save the Empire. The Conservatives are confident that the Unionists, with a programme of land, tariff and social reform, would defeat the plans of a coalition. They admit that the Unionists will hardly be able to vote against a 'Home-Rule-all-round' Bill, but a proposal to begin with Ireland will destroy the difference between that and the old Home Rule, which the Unionists will fight as stubbornly as ever.

The Stumbling-Block.

Although it is authoritatively denied that Imperial Federation, Home Rule or devolution were discussed at the Conference, the papers take it for granted that at any rate the two latter points were the subject of informal talks, but the Conference finally broke up on the question of the proportion of Unionist Peers to sit at a joint session of the two Houses.

The *Daily Mail* states that a number of Unionist Peers, not conferees, declared, "if we are to be deprived of our powers, let it be by the constituencies and not by any conference." This carried the day.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, speaking at Reading, said he was glad that tongues had been loosened. The Liberals gloried in the prospective fight.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Consols are at 78 3-4 on the break up of the Veto Conference. They are also affected by the imminence of the New Zealand loan of five millions.

A MINISTER'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. McKenna has been operated on for acute appendicitis.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. McKenna has passed a good night.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Reuter learns that the Imperial Conference will assemble in London in the middle of May, and last about a month. The Agenda is still being discussed.

It has been intimated that the Imperial Government will welcome a full representation of Ministers in addition to Prime Ministers.

SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

Police Control Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

It is officially stated that the situation in Rhondda and Aberdare valleys is under the complete control of the police.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The death is announced of Judge Worthington, of Ceylon.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Republicans Defeated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Reuter wires from New York that the defeat of the Republicans is ascribed, firstly, to the high tariff and dear living, secondly to the disruption of the party through the estrangement between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, and the mutiny of the 'Insurgents,' and thirdly, to Mr. Roosevelt's bitter attacks on the Trusts and Corporations, which are resented by business interests.

PERSIAN FINANCES.

Negotiations in London.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Reuter learns that it is untrue that Britain and Russia are obstructing Persia in her endeavours to get money for reforms. After the rejection of the British and Russian terms for an advance in the Spring, in view of the improvement in the situation, it was intimated that Persia could obtain an advance of £400,000 from Britain and Russia without political conditions. The offer is still open, but Persia has not availed herself of it and has been conducting negotiations, to which Britain is favourable, with a leading London institution.

Negotiations to regularise and consolidate the Russian Debt have opened, and are proceeding satisfactorily on the lines of the recent agreement between the Imperial Bank of Persia and the Persian Government.

TRADE CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA.

No Settlement Yet Reached.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter telegraphs from Ottawa that on the conclusion of trade negotiations between Canada and the United States a statement has been issued to the effect that discussion has been most frank and friendly. While no settlement has been reached, the ground has been cleared for further conference at Washington in January.

RUSSO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

LONDON Nov. 10.

The semi-official St. Petersburg paper *Rossiya* states that the meeting between the two Emperors at Potsdam had the best results, establishing the fact that there is no difference of opinion between these neighbouring States on fundamental questions of international policy, and that there is every possibility of facilitating a settlement of misunderstandings on less important questions.

BARON SENT TO PRISON.

Espionage Charge.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Sentence of four years' hard labour has been passed on Baron Sternburg, the St. Petersburg correspondent of an Austrian semi-official news agency, who was arrested in St. Petersburg last June, on a charge of communicating to Austria the report of a secret sitting of the Duma with reference to the new distribution of the Russian Army.

INDIAN AND RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

Proposed Linking up.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The *Novoye Vremya* raises the question of linking up Russian and Indian railways. It remarks that sooner or later the Baghdad Railway will reach the Persian border. Russia will co-operate in linking up North Persia with Khanakin-provided that Germany adheres to promise to refrain from countenancing opposition to Russian interests in the Near and Middle East. It suggests an extension of such a railway to the Indian frontier, linking up at Kushk with the railway to Quetta.

ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTING IN MEXICO.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter telegraphs from New York that the mob at Guadalajaro, Mexico, last night attacked and broke the windows of American business houses, causing great financial loss. The police are guarding the American Consulate and martial law has been proclaimed.

EX-SHAH OF PERSIA IN VIENNA.

Uneasiness in Teheran.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that profound uneasiness is felt there at the arrival of the ex-Shah at Vienna. He is suspected of determination to carry on intrigue with a view to his restoration to the throne.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that Germany has recognised the Republic. A huge procession cheered in front of the Legation in honour of the recognition.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Address to Mr. Polak.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter telegraphs from Johannesburg that the Cantonese Club last night presented an address to Messrs. Ritch and Polak, in which the Chinese associated themselves with the Indians.

Mr. Ritch, replying, said they had not embarked on a war of vengeance or retaliation, but they stood for justice and equity. Mr. Polak said if the Union Parliament did not give justice it would injure not only Asiatics but the whole body politic as on a wrong foundation they could not erect a stable structure.

INDIAN COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

A Protest of the "Times."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—"The *Times* publishes a protest by its special correspondent laterly in India against the attitude of Mr. Bonar Law who with other terrifiers campaigning in Lancashire is pledging the party not to alter the Indian Cotton duties. The correspondent says, if we are to retain our hold on the peoples of India this question can least afford to be treated as 'chose juge.' The solution may have to be governed by imperial rather than by purely fiscal considerations."

NEW EDUCATIONAL MEMBER.

Arrangements in Succession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Hon. Mr. Butler takes over on the 15th his new appointment as Member of the Executive Council for Education. Mr. Wood relieves him as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Reynolds relieves Mr. Wood as Deputy Foreign Secretary; Mr. Stuart Patterson from Ajmer succeeding Mr. Reynolds as Under Foreign Secretary and Mr. Glancy from the Punjab Commission succeeding Mr. Patterson in Ajmer.

ANTI-SEDITION CIRCULAR.

Warning to Government Servants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The following Office Orders have been circulated among clerks and assistants in certain public offices in Madras :—

1. It is incumbent that all officers of the Government combat misrepresentation and remove misapprehension regarding the character and results of the British rule.

2. Should it be found there are good grounds for suspecting any public servant of seditious leaning he will be warned. He will be removed from service if he does not mend his conduct and if that warning is unheeded punishment will follow.

3. It is the duty of all the officers of the public service to check any seditious tendencies on the part of their sons or wards. Should they fail to do this or inform responsible authorities, if they have done so without success, they will be held personally responsible.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY CLARKE.

Visit to Sassoon Hospitals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke made her first appearance in public this evening when she paid visits in company with His Excellency Sir George Clarke to the David and Jacob Sassoon hospitals. The former is now reserved for natives and the latter for European patients. In both their Excellencies spent a considerable time conversing with the patients.

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Three Young Men Charged with Theft.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate, is at present engaged in hearing evidence in the case in which three Telugu youths named Lingram Rajana, Jangaram Erana and Ashana Rajana, and a woman named Radha Khondiba Powar are charged with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 500. The three young men are sons of a well-known local pleader and the story is one of youthful indiscretion. The ornaments were traced to their house and recovered. Hence the case which is exciting a good deal of comment locally. The case is proceeding.

NEXT MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

Nagpur Mahomedans Dissatisfied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

It is stated that considerable dissatisfaction is reported to be felt at Nagpur at the decision to hold the next sitting of the Moslem League at Allahabad. An appeal has been issued by Nagpur Mahomedans urging that it is against the tenets of their religion and holy Koran to break a promise and to encroach upon the legitimate rights of another. It is understood that after all the sitting will be held at Nagpur.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL VOLUME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

In proposing the inauguration of a memorial in the Punjab for the late King-Emperor, the Lieutenant-Governor referred to the publication of a volume containing the numerous telegrams and letters of condolence addressed to him which were forwarded to the Government of India for communication to the bereaved Royal family. The volume contains 221 pages of printed matter. The Secretary of State has now communicated the Queen-mother Alexandra's appreciation of this unique record of the people's sorrow for their Sovereign and the letter of Her Majesty's Private Secretary is published.

THE VICEROY AT BENARES.

New State to be Constituted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 11.

Last evening His Highness gave a banquet to their Excellencies at which over a hundred people were present. His Highness the Maharaja proposed His Excellency's health in eulogistic terms and the Viceroy, in reply, made an important pronouncement with regard to the status of the Maharaja of Benares in future.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"Your Highness,—I cannot thank you sufficiently for the cordiality of the reception you have extended to me or for the kind words in which you have proposed the health of Lady Minto and myself. I assure your Highness it would have been a bitter disappointment to me if I had been unable to visit Benares during my term of office, and to have been the first to break the long chain of official visits which every Viceroy has paid since the days of Warren Hastings. I regret that my visit has been so long delayed, it has once been unavoidably postponed, but I welcome the opportunity which has come to me at last. It is very interesting to hear that the old house in which we are assembled to-night has played its part in history; if its ancient walls could speak, they could tell stirring stories of British heroism. Your ancestors, too, your Highness, have courageously upheld the tradition of your family, and have loyally assisted to safeguard the British administration. It is, therefore, all the greater satisfaction to me on the eve of my departure from India to be able to recognise the faithful services of your Highness and your Highness's predecessors. Your Highness will no doubt recollect that as long ago as March, 1905, you addressed a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, in which you prayed that means might be found to give you and your successors a defined and permanent status amongst the Ruling Chiefs of India. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to announce that the proposals of the Government of India for meeting your Highness's wishes have now been accepted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that after certain minor questions have been settled, you will be able to take an honoured place amongst the great feudatories of the Empire. I need not at present recount the history of your Highness's family or discuss the questions, which have been raised as to the status of the Rajahs of Benares prior to and since the agreement of 1794. It is sufficient for me to say that your Highness comes of an ancient house, the representatives of which from the time of Raja Balwant Singh have held a special position in relation, first to the Court of Delhi and afterwards to the British Government. That status has in many respects resembled that of a Ruling Chief, and your Highness and your predecessors have to some extent enjoyed the honours, powers and privileges appertaining to that rank. But there have been ambiguities in the position of your Highness's family, which have been a constant source of complaint, and which for the satisfaction, both of yourself and the British Government, it is desirable to remove. To effect this object and in recognition of your Highness's unique position, it has been decided with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government, to constitute part of the family domain of the Rajah of Benares, as a State under the suzerainty of the King Emperor, to be held up by your Highness and your successors as Ruling Chief of the State of Benares. The tracts that have been included in this State will comprise the *parganas* of Bhadohi and Kera Mangrair of the family domain, together with the Fort of Ramnagar and its appurtenances. The *pargana* of Kaswar Rajah will for administrative reasons be treated in future as part of British India. Your Highness's administration of the State so conferred, will be a subject of certain restrictions and conditions, which are necessary for safeguarding to the residents of those territories the rights and privilege they have enjoyed under the British administration, and the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor will be ready at all times to assist and advise your Highness. Subject to such conditions and restriction your Highness and your successors will have full powers of administration in the State of Benares.

"Your Highness I rejoice to make this announcement to-night not only because the distinguished services of your family have deserved well of the British Raj, but because I know that the Government of India can look to you as a wise, considerate and loyal administrator of the affairs of your State. As your Highness has said, India has of late years passed through troublous times in which as head of the Government it has been my earnest endeavour to preserve the peace of the country and to further the happiness of the people, it is in that direction that the assistance and co-operation of Ruling Chiefs must always be invaluable to the Government of India. I know full well that your support will never be sought in vain, and I congratulate you on the recognition you have so well deserved, I thank your Highness for your appreciation of Lady Minto's interest in the Lady Dufferin Fund and her organisation of a nursing service, the necessity for which has been so much felt in India. We, Lady Minto and I, will always remember your generous hospitality, and our visit to this beautiful city. We only wish we had more time at our disposal to make ourselves acquainted with its many unique and historical attractions. I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health of our distinguished host, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares."

During last night a deluge of rain came down and the proposed trip down the river had finally to be abandoned.

Visit to Central Hindu College.

The Viceroy to-day at 9-30 a.m. paid a visit to the Central Hindu College and was received by Mrs. Annie Besant and the College Staff. An address was then read by Mrs. Besant, to which the Viceroy in reply said :—

VICEROY'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen, I cannot but be deeply touched by the reception you have extended to me to-day. You have offered me a welcome and a farewell in sympathetic words which I shall never forget. You may be sure, Lady Minto and I will always remember the kindly appreciation you had expressed towards us this morning. I have often told you, Mrs. Besant, that I looked forward some day to visiting the Central Hindu College; I am afraid I have told you so often that you may have begun to doubt the reliability of my intentions. I have, however, appeared at last and I can assure you I am very glad to be here and to see for myself the great work which owes so much to your energy and genius. The College was founded only twelve years ago. Like many other great undertakings it originated from small beginnings, and if I may say so, I believe that its youthful energy and the very spirit or its existence has been nourished by the fact of its inauguration having been, as you say in your address, an example of self-help. The successful effort of a small knot of Indians and Englishmen to meet without Government assistance what they believe to be a pressing want of the youth of this country. During the last twelve years the College has grown into the great institution of to-day, and naturally its increasing popularity demands an addition to its funds which, I hope, will be forthcoming. I am convinced that the spontaneous effort to which it owes its origin will continue to strengthen the value of the maxims. Its founders originally laid down what these maxims were. They were clearly set forth in Mrs. Besant's address at the commencement of this year. I understand them to be that the religious and moral training should go hand-in-hand with the ordinary secular education that good citizenship depends upon the formation of character in early youth, that the patriotism and love of the country should be the foundation of good citizenship, culminating in a devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor. It is upon the lines such as these and they are very noble lines that Mrs. Besant maintains that the youth of the country should be educated. And she claims too that the observance of those lines has already preserved peace amongst the students of this College, which has been markedly absent at some other centres of learning. No one believes more than I do in the inestimable value of the tenets to which I have referred. I hope that the Hindu College, with strict regard for them, may successfuly continue to mould the youths of India. It is the strength of character based upon the religious and moral training that produces men fit to fight the battle of life. It is the manly, chivalrous, self-reliant student that will do honour to your College and I believe that if the lines laid down by your President are followed, your dearest hope will be fulfilled and that you will send forth men worthy to maintain the traditions of the glorious Empire, of which all the British subjects are citizens. I hope that the College will continue to receive all the help it has so well deserved, I hope that the eloquence and the brilliant and generous impulses of its President may long continue to inspire the life of its students and further their future success in the world's arena. I can only tell you again, Mrs. Besant and Gentlemen, how glad I am to have been here to-day. Lady Minto and I, when we have exchanged the suns of India for the hills of our Scottish home, will often think of our visit to the Central Hindu College and will never forget the very kind words we have listened to from you."

Visit to Queen's College.

Their Excellencies then paid a visit to the Queen's Sanskrit College where they were enthusiastically received. To the address read the Viceroy replied as follows :—

"Mr. Venis and Pundits of the Sanskrit College, I thank you for the cordial reception you have extended to me to-day. I wish there was more time at my disposal to acquaint myself with your interesting institution. I consider myself greatly privileged at being afforded this opportunity of meeting those who are devoted to learning for learning's sake alone and who are handing on the torch of ancient erudition from generation to generation. I cannot claim to be a Sanskrit scholar. I can only marvel at the beauties of that wonderful language with the help of translations, but I realize the great work you have before you. The perpetuation of your ancient literature in conjunction with modern scholarship of the West, and I hope that success which has brought such credit on this college will always continue to crown your efforts."

The party motored to Sarnath where they were met by Doctor Vooler and conducted round the many wonderful Buddist remains that have been dug up from time to time. From there the party motored to Ratnagar Palace and His Excellency returned His Highness's visit. After being conducted over the palace and armoury their Excellencies returned to Benares. The Viceregal party leave for Calcutta to-night.

Farewell Preparations in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Preparations are now complete for a farewell entertainment to Lord Minto at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 15th instant. The Maharajah of Burdwan presides and the Nawab of Murshidabad, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Maharaja of Gidhaur, Nawab of Dacca, Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Maharaja of Nashipur, Nawab of Pata, Nawab Syed Mahomed, Raja Binaya Krishna Deb, Raja Peary Mohun Mukarji, Raja Ben Bihari Kapur, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, Babu Sarendra Nath Banerjee, Mr. Achaudhuri and numerous other leaders of the Indian community are upon the committee.

Bombay's Address to Their Excellencies.

The movement set a foot for giving their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto a farewell entertainment and to present them with an address, is receiving the cordial support from the public, which it so well deserves. It is hoped that those who have not yet sent in their contributions will do so as soon as they can, and thereby show their hearty appreciation of the movement. Contributions from all communities will be welcome. It is also being arranged to give H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Minto a warm send-off, and it will be but fitting that the citizens of Bombay should turn out in thousands on the occasion to show their appreciation of and loyalty to the outgoing Viceroy.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION AVERTED.

Driver's Great Presence of Mind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

What might have proved a calamity of grave dimensions was narrowly averted on the East Indian Railway at the Sheorophuli junction, 14 miles from Howrah. A passenger train coming into the station from a branch line missed the points and ran on to a siding instead of the main line. Standing on the siding was a goods train and a terrible collision seemed inevitable to the horrified spectators. The driver however brought the train to a stand with great presence of mind and though contact took place it was not violent. The shock of the sudden stoppage of train however caused terrific shaking to passengers and 20 received wounds of a minor character, 10 of whom were removed to the local hospital. Guard Ball of the passenger train sustained a nasty wound on the forehead and Mr. Jamieson S. D. O. of Serampore was severely shaken. The two rear wagons of the goods train were badly damaged.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 11.

The following is the result of the applications for the Karachi Port Trust four per cent debenture loan of twenty lakhs to be expended on the improvement of the port. Total subscribed, nineteen lakhs eighty-nine thousand; highest rate tendered, 100 per cent; lowest rate tendered, 93 per cent. All tenders have been accepted. The average rate of tenders was 93-9-4 per cent.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

At Anantapur yesterday Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. R. Morris, Mr. Campbell, and Captain Atkinson left the Collector's bungalow at 4-25 p.m. for King Edward's Coronation Hall where a public welcome from the leading men of the district awaited them. At the entrance to the hall a few of the officials received His Excellency to whom they were presented by the Collector. Their Excellencies were conducted by the Collector to seats on the platform. Mr. Pado-Murti Row, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Anantapur, read an address of welcome. Next followed an address by the District Board which was read by Mr. S. Annuswami Aiyer, Vice-President of the Board. Addresses were presented in suitable caskets, the District Board casket being a handsome one containing a representation of the Munro Hall. In presenting this casket Mr. Annasawmi Aiyar made a few remarks regretting the impending departure from India of Sir Arthur Lawley and comparing his career as Governor to that of Sir Thomas Munro.

The Governor replied thanking all for the welcome extended to Lady Lawley and himself and he then proceeded to dwell on matters stated in the addresses. In the first address read Anantapur was spoken of as famine stricken and benighted, but His Excellency hoped that this would be the first of a circle of returning years of prosperity. He was glad to say that to-day in the Presidency of Madras the financial condition of the local Government was exceptionally bright. They were alone in that respect of all government in India and they could point to a balance of considerable magnitude. Referring to free compulsory elementary education His Excellency saw that the cost would be prohibitive and the first difficulty with which they would be confronted was the difficulty of obtaining capable teachers. However its development must depend and would depend very largely upon the help which they may ultimately receive from the Government of India. The establishment of a District and Sessions Judge's Court at Anantapur His Excellency said would involve considerable expenditure, but the opinion of the High Court had been asked on matter. The Governor also dealt with the question of remission of taxation and plague measures and referring to the limitations which are imposed on the eligibility of candidates for election to the Legislative Council he agreed that some modification was required.

After being garlanded Their Excellencies repaired to the Municipal Hospital where Lady Lawley laid the foundation-stone of the new inpatient female ward which is to be named after Her Excellency.

PUNJAB RIVER COLONIES.

Inquiry to Prevent Water-Logging.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

A joint enquiry into the rise of the water level on perennial irrigation on the Lower Jhelum and Lower Chenab Colonies will shortly be made with a view to arresting the progress of water-logging by limiting certain channels to Kharif irrigation only. An inquiry will be made the same time as to which channels of canals of the triple project should be allowed to irrigate in Kharif only, in view of possibilities of water-logging in their canals. The inquiry will be made by the Superintending Engineer of each Canal.

Something like seven thousands maunds of American cotton were turned out in the Punjab last year.

THE ZAKKA KHELS.

Wish to be Afghan Subjects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

With reference to the statement by the Frontier correspondent that the Zakka Khels have sent a Jirgah to Kabul on special mission, their idea being to make a formal request to the Amir to incorporate them among his subjects, to the "Pioneer" remarks the Zakkas are too ignorant to understand that such a proposal cannot be entertained. The Durand treaty clearly defined the limits of Eastern Afghanistan and all Afridi tribes lie within the zone of British political control. Any change in existing conditions is out of the question and the Kabul Government is not likely to meddle openly at least in Afridi affairs. Moreover the action of the Zakkas will be strongly condemned by other sections of the great clan which holds the country south of the Khyber.

AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Work Completed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Joint Anglo Afghan Boundary Commission has now completed settlement of outstanding cases on the Tochi Border and the Afghan representatives have left for Kabul. Mr. Donald, the British Commissioner, will now write up his report, the work of the Commission being finished.

THE SPALDING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The hearing of the Spalding Case in the Sessions was resumed to-day. A Head Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department deposed to searching for Abdul Jubbar, third accused, in the case who had not been found so far and a proclamation for his arrest has been published. This closed case for the prosecution and Spalding statement in the Lower Court was read out to the jury. The prisoner stated he had nothing further to add to it. He had also no witnesses to call for the defence and the Court rose for the day.

INSPECTOR SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 11.

During the hearing of Inspector Shooting Case before the Sessions Judge yesterday the prosecution filed a petition asking the Court to call for some new witnesses to give evidence as to the alleged alteration in the first information. The application was granted. The second witness Omar Astagar, who took the wounded Inspector to Hospital, corroborated the story of the complainant. In cross-examination witness said he did not know if one sub-Inspector and two constables stood near him when he deposed before the Magistrate. Witness was still under cross-examination when the Court rose.

INTER-TRIBAL WAR IN ASSAM.

Headless Bodies in the Rivers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

An Assam correspondent reports that there is evidently an intertribal war going on between the Duffias and presumbly the Akas away in the hills. Forest guards report that headless and otherwise mutilated Duffia bodies have been seen floating down the rivers, one Aka body being among them. If these tribes are at loggerheads, it may be well for the contemplated expedition to operate in the Duffia country.

FIGHTING IN BURMA.

Heavy Rebel Loss.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

Last night a telegram was received from the scene of the outbreak in Burma stating that in an engagement with the rebels three men were killed and 150 wounded. There were no casualties on the police side and the pursuit is being continued.

LATER.

From details now to hand of the outbreak at Myinmu it appears that word was received by the District Superintendent of Police that Minlaung Pothan had gathered some men and ponies together at the Waletha village and would attack Myinmu and Changu. On the 6th, he left at once by special train arriving there on Sunday afternoon and went at once to police-quarters and put the men in readiness for attack. Nothing was heard of the rebels until midnight when word was received Minlaung was coming with a large force of mounted and foot followers. Reinforcements were telegraphed for. At 5-30 a.m. on Monday, while the Superintendent and some men were reconnoitring, they saw the rebels approaching in single file. There appeared to be about 150 horsemen and 600 on foot. He at once drew in his men to the station and reached there as the rebels surrounded them. When they had come to within about four hundred yards, the Military and Civil Police opened fire and the rebels sought cover but were dislodged and withdrew. The Superintendent with eight men then went through the village and found that two natives of India returning from the jungle as rebels retired had been severely wounded, but no houses had been looted or burnt or property in any way disturbed. The intention of the rebels was to surprise the police barracks and capture the rifles. Three dead bodies of the rebels were found and a number of wounded were carried away during the retreat.

Pursuit was carried on and from the last report received it appears that 125 of the attacking party have been arrested including A Bo, who was injured. The rebels have dispersed and Minlaung who has now only a few followers is being closely followed. The Military Police had two ponies killed.

Another report says that the Police received the news on the 6th instant and they warned the inhabitants not to leave their houses until sunrise, that on the 7th morning two durwans of the Burma Cotton Co., met the rebels who attacked, one escaped, the other lying in hospital under treatment for injuries all over the body. When the police fired from the Courthouse two dacoits were killed and then they began running away by twos and threes. At 9 a.m. all disappeared towards the northern side. There are all sorts of rumours about, and the inhabitants of Myinmu, especially Indians are terrified.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Memorial for Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The memorial submitted by the accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case to the Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, praying for the commitment of the case to a Special Tribunal has been published. The following are extracts from it :—

"That the trial of such cases by the Special Tribunal is less expensive both to the Government and the accused, and the trial by the Special Tribunal offers facilities and advantages to the accused, from which they are debarred, when tried by the Court of Sessions, such as obtaining copies free of cost of all depositions and exhibits, and getting the best legal assistance in Calcutta at very much less cost; that the innocent amongst the accused will not have to remain in custody so long as in the case of the ordinary preliminary enquiry, trial and appeal. And that lastly in the matter of admission and rejection of evidence and for deciding whether the facts prove the guilt of the accused in this case both facts and law are very intricate and complicated, the trial should be by the said Special Tribunal, which is the highest and best authority. That in the present case 55 persons have been accused, and amongst them 45 are present, that the enquiry commenced on the 18th August and till now 790 witnesses have been examined and 1,240 exhibits have been noted and there is no knowing as the prosecution refuses to disclose how many more witnesses are to be examined, and how many more exhibits are to be filled, when the case will be ready for commitment after a consideration of the huge mass of evidence adduced, regarding the complicity of each of the accused. That it is believed and hoped on the advice received by the memorialists, that if this case be tried by the Special Tribunal and the prosecution conducted by the Advocate-General then a good deal of evidence adduced in this case would be discarded by him, and the length of the trial minimised a great deal. The magnitude and importance of this case as propounded by the Counsel for the prosecution, who said in his opening speech that it was a case of wide and gigantic conspiracy to subvert the British Government in India in the near future, make it pre-eminently fitted to be tried by the Special Tribunal, not only in the interest of the Government and the accused, but also of the whole country."

DACCA, Nov. 11.

The Dacca Conspiracy Case is being heard in the Central Jail. A large mass of formal evidence regarding the association of accused has been recorded. Ahanta Chatterjee, C. I. D. Inspector, thus described the scene after the dacoity in Naria :—"I went to Naria after the dacoity and I found the Bazar burnt and three men wounded by bullet shots and a revolver and cartridges left by dacoits. A Chandi boat was brought to me by a Sub-Inspector which I searched and found an empty cartridge case, a topographical map of the locality, several handkerchiefs, a printed label of a value payable parcel, false faces and several other things".

The case is proceeding.

LATEST FROM HOME

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

AUSTRALIA.

Bowling, the Labour leader, who was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment last February on the charge of conspiracy during the coal strike has been released by the Governor of New South Wales on the recommendation of the Government.

THE DEFENCE SCHEME.

At the Jubilee dinner of the Rifle Association at Melbourne Lord Dudley warmly commended the Australian defence scheme and declared that if the Territorial scheme in Great Britain failed many believed that the only alternative for this country would be to follow Australia's example. Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, said the Government would give every school in Australia a miniature rifle range and would teach the boys the A B C of drill and musketry. The rifle clubs, he declared, should become a real reserve for the Australian Defence Forces of soldiers over 25, the age-limit for compulsory service.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTRY.

A new Ministry has been formed with Mr. McGowen as Premier. The other members of the Cabinet are Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Neilsen, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Beeby, Mr. Eddes, Mr. Macdonnell, Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Trefle. The Government's representative in the Upper House will be the Hon. Fred Flowers.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL.

The Constitution Amendment Bill giving the Commonwealth complete control over trade, commerce, corporation, and industrial matters passed its second reading in the Commonwealth House of Representatives on Friday last without a division.

LOCAL OPTION.

The result of the local option referendum in New South Wales is as follows:—In favour of "no lipence," no constituency; in favour of a reduction of licences, 15 constituencies; and in support of the continuance of the present system, 75.

THE WESTRALIAN BUDGET.

In the course of his Budget speech on Tuesday the Premier stated that he was justifiably optimistic throughout in view of the fact that the revenue of previous yearhad been under-estimated by £221,000. A review of last year's transactions showed a surplus of £210,000. The estimated revenue of the present financial year was £3,737,000 and expenditure £3,633,000, leaving a surplus of £104,000, and thus extinguishing the accumulated deficit.

CANADA.

COAL INTERESTS AND RECIPROCITY.

At a meeting in Halifax of coal operators from Nova Scotia, representing 98 per cent. of the output, a resolution was unanimously adopted on reciprocity with the United States in coal would be highly injurious to the mining interests of the province.

FARMERS AND FREE TRADE.

A delegation of four or five hundred Western farmers will wait on the Dominion Government on December 16. They will be joined by organized farmers from Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. The Western farmers will ask to have farm implements put on the free list as far as possible; they will also request reciprocity with the United States in natural products, the British preference increased to 50 per cent., and the duty taken off cement and other articles controlled by combinations. They will further demand a general reduction in the tariff, Government ownership of terminal elevators, and the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay railway.

EGYPT.

The Khedive, speaking on his return to Alexandria from Turkey, referred to the rumours of his impending abdication. He said that he was quite unmoved by that kind of nonsense, and that the publicity given to fabricated tales in the Press did not alter their false nature.

FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER AND THE STRIKE.

The debate on the recent strike was opened in the Chamber on Tuesday. Seldom, if ever, has passion raged so wildly in the House or found expression in such violent language. When at the opening of the debate, the Socialist members saw the Prefect of Police standing in the gangway they started a pandemonium of noise to make him withdraw, slamming the lids of their desks, and singing. The rest of the House made a counter-demonstration until the President of the Chamber temporarily suspended the sitting. M. Lepine did not return when the sitting was renewed. The Premier, who made a vigorous defence of the action of the Government, was continuously interrupted by the Socialists, who shouted, banged desks, and tried in every way to prevent him from being heard. M. Briand declared that what they had to deal with was not a strike, but an Anarchist conspiracy, and said that they had documentary evidence of the organization of sabotage. Confronted with the peril or civil war they had had to act at once. It was for the Chamber now to take its share of the responsibility. When the Premier sat down he was cheered for several minutes by nearly the whole House.

AFTER THE STRIKE.

The various railway companies have issued circulars thanking their loyal workmen and in most cases rewarding them. The Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway has allocated as a special reward for the extra labour and risks incurred in the strikes and for the amelioration of its servants' position two sums of £120,000 each. Six cartridges charged with compressed gunpowder were found in a truck of coal which arrived at Poitiers from England via Bordeaux. It is thought probable that the coal formed part of a supply stated to have been refused by the British Admiralty six months ago owing to the suspicion that certain boiler explosions on board warships were due to the presence of explosives in the fuel. Thirty-four dynamite cartridges have been found on the railway lines near Marseilles, and other minor incidents of sabotage are reported.

GERMANY.

KRUPP'S.

Statistics are published illustrating the great progress of Messrs. Krupp's works for the past year. The figures show that only July 1 the firm employed 68,726 officials, clerks, and workmen, who with their families made up the population of a large town. Of these, 37,761 were employed in the steel foundry and the gun-testing grounds alone. The coal and coke consumption for the year amounted to 2,491,406 tons. The number of steam engines was 569, developing 89,430 horse power. The firm has its own enormous electricity works and gas-works, which produced 18,487,300 cubic metres of gas. There are 87 miles of railway, 52 locomotives, and 2,396 wagons.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

According to a statement published in Berlin on Monday the German Crown Prince will leave Berlin on November 1 and will reach Colombo on November 20. He will leave India in the middle of February, reaching Shanghai on March 31. After visiting China and Japan the Crown Prince will return home by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

THE BERLIN RIOTS.

Berlin journals announce that the German Government has refused to proceed against the police officials concerned in the attack on British and American correspondents during the rioting in Berlin on the night of September 28. It is further announced that the communication conveying this decision to the British and American Governments contains an expression of regret for what happened, while attributing the attack "in the main" to a misunderstanding.

GREECE.

A fresh political crisis has arisen in Greece. Suspecting that the Government had obtained the authorization of the Crown to dissolve the Chamber, but should obstruct the progress of business, the politicians of the old parties severely heckled M. Venezelos, the Premier in the Chamber, and, being dissatisfied with his replies, walked out when a vote of confidence was moved. The result was that, though the vote was carried by a great majority, there was no legal quorum. M. Venezelos tendered the resignation of the Cabinet, but withdrew it at the request of the King. On Sunday the Premier demanded an unreserved, vote of confidence from the Chamber and received 308 votes to 31. The King on Tuesday dissolved the Revisionary Chamber, fixing December 11 as the date for the elections. Our Athens Correspondent says that the tranquillity which prevails in the city affords convincing proof that popular opinion endorses his Majesty's decision.

ITALY.

The gathering of the Socialist Congress at Milan has shown that the party is divided into two almost equal sections, the Revolutionists, with whom the Integralists are closely allied, and the Reformists. The net result of the Congress has been to emphasize the cleavage between them, and to embitter the personal relations of the leaders.

JAPAN.

FINANCES.

The Marquis Katsura, speaking at a banquet in Tokyo, said that the Government were resolved to adhere to their policy of refraining from loans and redeeming debt annually. A sum of 80 million yen (£8,000,000), spread over six years, is to be applied from surplus revenue to naval construction. The Government were satisfied with the results of the conversion of bonds and intended to continue the operation. He believed that a better day had dawned in the economic world of Japan.

HERR DERNBURG ON JAPANESE METHODS.

Herr Dernburg, the German ex-Colonial Secretary, who is now in the Far East, in an address to the bankers of Tokyo, is reported to have said that Japan had always sought to enjoy the whole profit of undertakings which were founded with the help of foreign capital. That would not do. If Japan wanted to work with foreign capital she must give foreign capitalists their share in the control and profits of the companies. She must learn, moreover, that confidence is a tender plant which must be nurtured by honest dealing. He did not know if all the unfavourable reports which he heard about Japanese methods of business were true, but the position of Japan had become so serious that the Japanese must exhibit the utmost prudence.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE CORRUPTION CHARGES.

The decision of Parliament referring the Hine charges to a Commission of two Judges of the Supreme Court has been reversed, and the case sent back to the Select Committee. Replying to the request that two Judges should investigate the charges the Chief Justice stated that they were not such as should be investigated by Judges, as no law was violated by members in taking commissions from vendors of estates. The charge against an ex-member of receiving money for conducting petitions in Parliament was grave, but as he was not now a member there was no law under which he could be punished. None of the charges implied corruption. If Parliament thought such agency commissions should not be permitted, it should pass a law accordingly.

THE ARBITRATION ACT.

In a report of the New Zealand Employers' Federation on the Arbitration Act it is stated that demands for higher wages and shorter hours are more persistent than ever, and that signs are not wanting among the stronger unions that the Arbitration Act has done as much as is possible for them and that they are now prepared to adopt a "might is right" attitude and to drift back to the old order of things. The question whether the Arbitration Law should remain will have to be faced. The present half-and-half position is unsatisfactory. Either the workers as a whole must be loyal to the Act or the Act must go. The employers denounce the demand for the gradual public ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange on the ground that if successful it would kill all enterprize.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Embassy at the Vatican has been reduced to the rank of a Legation. A decree has been issued that from henceforth no religious instruction shall be given in State-supported schools. —Press messages from Lisbon continue to be severely censored.

KING MANOEL AND THE REVOLUTION.

According to an Exchange Telegraph Company's telegram from Lisbon, the Government state that they have seized some most important documentary evidence in the Necessidades Palace, which shows that the Royal Government were aware of the impending revolution, and that King Manoel and the Queen Mother had for days before the actual day of the outbreak of the revolution been in active and continual correspondence with friendly Powers, endeavouring to secure promises of foreign intervention in the event of internal trouble.

THE NEW PRESS LAW.

The new Press Law to be promulgated at the end of this week permits the free discussion and criticism of all legislative measures, of political matters, of religion, of Government policy, and of the action of public officials. The publication of new journals is allowed without the existing formalities. Press offences in future will be tried by a jury. The black Cabinet an official censorship with authocratic and anonymous powers will be abolished. The reforms do not include the abolition of the censorship over foreign telegraphic matter.

SERVIA.

The Crown Prince is now considered to be out of danger.

SOUTH AFRICA

THE BRITISH INDIANS.

The British Indians who were not allowed to land at Cape Town have returned to Durban, and are being detained there pending the consideration of their application for admittance.—The Maharajah of Mysore has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 (£125) to the Transvaal Indian Fund.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Gladstone arrived at Cape Town last Saturday.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria arrived on Sunday at Valencia, and were received with much enthusiasm. Valencia is a stronghold of Republicanism, but there could be no doubt of the genuineness of the welcome. Queen Victoria was the central figure, and even the most ardent Republicans joined in the extraordinary enthusiasm which greeted her at every step. On Monday the King and Queen took part in the battle of flowers, and the King who seemed in great spirits, more than once emptied whole basketsful of flowers over passing carriages. The visit was brought to a close on Tuesday afternoon with a bullfight. "A Republican with whom I spoke afterwards said that the Queen had won all hearts in Valencia, and that the popularity of the Monarch had thereby been increased a hundredfold," our Special Correspondent writes.

On the return journey to Madrid every station was packed to overflowing, and the royal party were acclaimed with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed in Spain.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

It is officially announced in Madrid that an agreement has been reached on certain of the questions under discussion between Spain and Morocco, the amounts to be paid to Spain for material improvement and the methods of payment having been settled in principle.

SWITZERLAND.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

A proposal, which was backed by no fewer than 142,000 signatures, for the introduction into the Federal Constitution of a system of proportional representation for elections to the National Council (Chamber of Deputies) has just been submitted to the vote of the whole Confederation and has been rejected by 262,066 votes against 238,928.

TURKEY.

MACEDONIA.

Our Sofia Correspondent states that a recent dynamite outrage on the Oriental railway was the work of agents of the Macedonian Internal Organization. It is feared that this may be the first of a series of similar outrages perpetrated with the object of drawing the attention of Europe to the present state of Macedonia. The Internal Organization, it will be remembered, was reported to have dissolved at the time of the Turkish revolution. It merely suspended activities, however, while testing the sincerity and good will of the Young Turks.

UNITED STATES.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ex-Senator Foraker, in a speech at Ohio, urged the people to support Mr. Taft and the local Republican platform as a rebuke to the agitators within the party. He denounced Mr. Roosevelt's new nationalism, involving the belittlement of the Supreme Court, and the assumption by the Federal Government of undue power, as a doctrine as dangerous to the Union as any advanced by the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Roosevelt continues his active work in the election campaign.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

Banquets to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst was on October 24 the guest of Old Harrovians at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel. Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, presided, and proposed "The Guest." Lord Crewe spoke to the toast, and expressed confidence that Lord Hardinge would bring to his great task the indispensable qualities of courage, sympathy, and patience. Lord Hardinge, in the course of his response, said:—

After listening to the eloquent speeches that we have heard this evening I trust that my friends assembled here to-night will be indulgent in their criticisms of my rhetorical efforts. During the thirty years that I have spent in diplomacy I have endeavoured to act up to the best traditions of the Service, and to hold my tongue, which is one of the first maxims impressed upon the young men who enter the portals of the Foreign Office for the first time, and which is sometimes not quite so easy to follow as it sounds. In any case, however indiscreet I may have been in private conversation with my personal friends, my worst enemy could never accuse me of any predisposition to yield to temptation to make speeches in public, and, were it not for the insistent and generous hospitality of my friends at this juncture, I think that I might still have succeeded in evading any obligations in this respect until I leave these shores. I fully realise however, that from the moment that I reach, the shores of India it will frequently be my duty to break forth in speech, a prospect that is a little alarming to a person of a would-be retiring disposition who was always had a feeling of intense compassion for Secretaries of State and Parliamentary Under Secretaries, who from their places in Parliament have to explain and sometimes to condone the actions and shortcomings of their permanent and subordinate officials like myself. There are, however, so many new experiences, new duties, and new responsibilities that will greet me in India that I sometimes feel almost dazed at the prospect, and begin to think that after all speech-making may prove to be only a lesser evil.

Among the many compliments that I have received upon my appointment as Viceroy of India, and upon my approaching departure from these shores, there are none that I have valued more highly than the Godspeed given to me by my county a few nights ago and this foregathering here to-night of my Harrow school-fellows and friends. It seems to me that the one is the complement of the other, for although to one's native county and home must be attributed the first impressions of childhood and youth, it is to school and college life that one owes those more lasting impressions of duty and fearless responsibility that are so helpful, I may almost say necessary, to the fulfilment of the duties of public life. (Cheers.)

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

During the last few weeks my thoughts have naturally turned to India and to some matters relating to India which have their connections in England itself. Among these I have thought a good deal of the position of Indian students in this country, and a short time ago I had an interesting conversation with an Indian gentleman of great ability who has made it is business to be in touch with some of the large number of Indian students who are working in our Universities, hospitals, and law schools; and the account he gave me was not very encouraging, and provided me with food for serious reflection. Most of these young students are young men of good family in India, often sent at considerable sacrifice by their parents, who are some of the most loyal of our fellow-subjects in India, in order that their sons may obtain a good education in England and associate with English gentlemen of good repute and of social position. Unfortunately, whether the fault be with the English or the Indian students, or with their masters and teachers, I hear that they mix rarely together in our Universities and law schools, and that the Indian students are exposed to evil influences and temptations that can only be resisted successfully by a strong moral sense of right and duty. I have also heard of regrettable instances of attempts at seditious and disloyal propaganda among the students, but I trust that the poison has not sunk deep. It should, I think, be the duty of every one to do all in their power to assist and protect the Indian students from all pernicious influences, whether at the Universities or elsewhere, and at the same time to make their lives happy in this country while in pursuit of their studies. (Cheers.) It should be always remembered that these young men, when they return to India, whatever their sentiments may be, will be the flower of the educated minority in that country, and will be in a position by their ability and learning to exercise influence on many, whether for right or wrong.

A LESSON FROM HARROW.

I only wish that a leaf could be taken from the practice at Harrow School, where only two months ago I witnessed an incident which I am told is an every-day occurrence. I am so fortunate as to have a boy at Harrow, and I went there to see him and to watch a cricket match. As is expected of parents on such occasions, I took my son to have a large and heavy tea at the Harrow tea-shop, where I saw numerous other boys, in groups of two and three sitting at small tables and enjoying themselves. Presently I noticed an Indian boy enter with two other boys and, sitting down together at a small table, order tea for themselves. I could not help noticing the friendly 'camaraderie' that existed between the three boys, who were evidently on the best of terms together. I asked my son whether Indian boys were at any disadvantage at Harrow in comparison with other boys, and he assured me that not the slightest difference is made, and that Indian boys are treated by other boys as being on a footing of perfect equality with them. This is as it should be, and were it so elsewhere I cannot help feeling that the life of an Indian student in England might be made happier than it now is. I know that Lord Morley has made efforts during the last few years to improve the position of the Indian students, but there is still much that might be done which must necessarily be left to private initiative and to the good feeling of their English fellow-students. I have ventured to refer to this question to-night, as I regard it as one of imperial concern to the future of our empire and I believe that a little kindness shown to these young men would repay itself a thousand fold by the spread in India of a warmer spirit of loyalty and devotion to the empire. (Cheers.)

LOYALTY OF THE MASSES IN INDIA.

I have already referred to the impressions of duty and responsibility that are acquired during school and college life, of which the value cannot be unduly exaggerated. I think it will not be disputed when I say that it is upon the highest conception by the British nation of their duty and responsibility towards India that the whole structure of British administration in India has been founded ever since the affairs of the East India Company were taken over by the British Government. We have in the past and present endeavoured to govern India for the benefit of India and our Indian fellow-subjects, and we are doing a work in Asia such as has never been attempted by any other nation. (Cheers.) We have recognised our duty and responsibility towards India by our efforts to promote the progress and to improve the material condition of the people, while maintaining the "pax Britannica," without undue interference with their religions and prejudices. It can never be said of the British Government, as was said by Canning of the Dutch, that they were fond of giving too little and asking too much. We have given India of our best, and all that we ask for in return is loyalty and progress. (Cheers.) I see no reason to doubt the loyalty of the great masses in India, and there can be no question whatever as to the progressive development of the Indian people. The recent reforms introduced by Lord Morley are conclusive proof of intellectual progress in India, and should have a pacifying and conciliatory effect.

One hears and reads in the Press a good deal on the subject of unrest in India. Although there have been dastardly crimes during the last two or three years that seem so entirely foreign to the nature and natural temperament of our Indian fellow-subjects, it is difficult to imagine that such wicked crimes, of which the origin is still somewhat obscure, could be more than the benighted action of a misguided few, for the recent and spontaneous outburst of loyalty and devotion to the Crown on the death of our great and deeply-regretted King was striking evidence of the intense loyalty of the vast majority of the Indian people. (Cheers.) I may be wrong, but I am full of hope that the unrest in India will disappear under the influence of sympathy and kindness combined with firmness, and that it will give place to a period of calm and of prosperous commercial and agricultural expansion. (Cheers.)

In a few days' time I shall be leaving these shores on a nominal term of five years in India. I imagine that the period of the hardest work of my life is before me. Whether it be possible during such a period for a man to make any permanent impression may be a question open to discussion, but I cannot help thinking that a limitation of the term of office of Viceroy was a wise provision, for there must also be limit to the powers of endurance of the continual strain that is inevitable and inherent to the office. I hope that it is not unnatural that I should feel some diffidence as to my ability to fulfil adequately the duties and responsibilities that have been confided to me and to grapple with the stupendous problems that will confront me at every turn, but I think that I can have no higher ideal than to endeavour to follow in the footsteps of my distinguished Haerovian predecessors, among whom occur the illustrious names of Hastings, Wellesley, and Dalhousie. (Cheers.) It would be presumptuous on my part of imagine for an instant that I could ever aspire to distinction such as theirs, but, although I cannot hope to add anything to the lustre of our Alma Mater, it will be my honest endeavour to do nothing to detract from it, and always to be true to the honour of Harrow, our great and dearly cherished school, with the certain knowledge that I can absolutely rely on the sympathy and confidence of my Harrow school-fellows and friends. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, I think you again most warmly for your great kindness and encouragement on what will ever be to me a memorable evening. (Loud cheers.)

BANQUET AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

A private farewell dinner to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, who is leaving England next month for India to take up his duties as Viceroy, was given at the Foreign Office last night (Oct. 27). Sir Edward Grey presided, and there were present about fifty of the new Viceroy's late colleagues in the department.

KING GEORGE AND KING MANOEL.

Visit to Wood Norton.

Evesham, Oct. 28.

The visit of the King and Queen to-day to the unfortunate young King Manoel and his mother Queen Amelie had no more than the aspect of a family gathering. Ceremony was entirely absent, and King George greeted in kindly way those who came to stand about the station or on the roadside to give him respectful welcome to a borough which no reigning King of England has seen for some centuries.

The Great Western royal train, in which their Majesties had travelled from Paddington and in which they breakfasted, was in charge of Mr. Inglis, general manager, and Mr. Morris, superintendent of the line, and ran slowly into Evesham station at 12.55—royally punctual. On the platform were the Mayor and Corporation of the prosperous old borough, but as it was merely a family affair his Majesty had declined to receive an address. He, however, bowed very graciously as did the Queen, to the members of the Town Council.

The marked impression of informality was enhanced by the reception of their Majesties, only the Duc d'Orleans and his gentleman-in-waiting, the tall Comte de Gramont, awaiting them. When the train entered the station the King was sitting near a window of the saloon, and when he saw the small gathering on the platform he took off his hat and bowed. When he alighted the Duc d'Orleans shook hands with his Majesty and kissed him on both cheeks. The Duke also shook hands with the Queen and kissed her on the right cheek.

The Queen was in black, of course, while the King and Duc d'Orleans wore morning dress with bowler hats. Before leaving the station the Duke presented Comte de Gramont to their Majesties. In attendance on the King and Queen were Lady Bertha Dawkins and Captain Godfrey-Faussett.

Duc d'Orleans escorted his royal guests to the station yard, where he had two motor-cars for their use, the King and Queen with their host occupying the first one. Outside the station a large crowd had assembled on bridges and along the road to Wood Norton, the Duke's residents. They warmly cheered their Majesties.

Rain had fallen heavily, and proposal to place the schoolchildren by the side of the road was cancelled, except in the case of the sturdy boys and girls from Bengeworth. They were not to be deterred by rain from seeing the King and Queen, and were greatly gratified when his Majesty checked the motor-car and went past the cheering, delighted children at a slow pace.

When Wood Norton was reached, their Majesties found awaiting them at the entrance to this find Worcestershire Mansion King Manoel's cousin Amelie and Comtesse de Paris, with others of the house party. Duchesse d'Orleans is unfortunately ill, and was not present to welcome the Duke's guests, but their Majesties before they left saw her in her own apartments.

King Manoel and King George greeted each other warmly. The boy King was pale, and looked worn and sad. The meeting between the Queen of England and Queen Amelie was a tender and affectionate one.

After a few minutes' conversation in the reception room, luncheon was served in the handsome oak-panelled dining room. Those present were King George, Queen Mary, King Manoel, Queen Amelie, Duc d'Orleans, Comtesse de Paris, the Duke of Oporto, the Marquis de Soveral, M. Dupuy, Comte de Gramont, M. Kerauch, Marquis Larrodio, Comte and Comtesse de Figueiro, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Captain Godfrey-Faussett, Mlle. Miribel, and M. Emery. The table decoration had for chief feature a central bank of flowers composed of malmaisons, pale pink roses, lilies of the valley, smilax and maiden hair fern.

After luncheon the whole party went to view the Duke's museum of hunting trophies.

Good-byes were then said, and the King and Queen, with the Duc d'Orleans and Comte de Gramont, motored back to Evesham Station. Here the Duke took leave of his guests, who returned to London.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—October 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr O V Bosanquet, B Cov
Mr P E Cammiade, B Cov
Mr J F Brewster, B Cov
Mr H R Cresthwaite, B
Mr J M Ewart, B
Mr C J Davey, B
Mr G T Anthony, B
Mr M C Tweedie, B
Mr T W S Smyth, M
Mr L Graham, Bo Cov
Mr J Crerar, Bo Cov
Mr H Murray, Bo

Brevet Col D M Thompson, S T C
Lieut Col H J Jones, 14 Sikhs
Lieut Col G C Cawood, 7 H Lrs
Capt H Murray, I A
Lieut K Barge, 17 Cav
Lieut F J H B Hutchinson, R I M
Assist Engineer T Curr, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A Macgregor, B Cov, 7 days
Mr I G Lloyd, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr A R Anderson, B, 4 days on M C
Mr F E Gwyther, B, 7 days
Mr A T Stuart, B, 4 mo M C
Mr E J Mullins, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H S Pike, B, 3 mo
Mr I W Bowring, B, 6 mo M C
Mr E W Brown, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J H McNeale, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H P Tarleton, B, 14 days
Rev C R T Winckley, B, 6 mo M C
Miss C M Lynch, M, 1 mo M C

Mr D Donovan, Bo, 2 mo M C
Major W M Southey, 127 Baluchis, 4 mo
Major A H T Rouse, 61 Prs, 3 weeks
Major W C French, 2-3 G R, to 15-3-1911
Capt K E Anderson, I A, to 11-12-1910
Capt H R B Reed, 39 Garh R, 2 days
Capt H C Buckley, I M S, 6 days
Capt C F Norbury, 34 Poona H, 2 days
Lieut G H W Mortimer, 10 Jats, 3 days
Lieut D J N Blair, 79 C Inf, 1 mo
Lieut J Bamwell, 26 Cav, 3 days

PREMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W C T G G Plant, B
Mr H G S Tyler, B Cov
Mr A R Anderson, B
Mr J G Smith, B
Mr P C Scott O'Connor, B
Mr F W Stewart M Cov
Major B J H Humfrey, A R D

Major G D L Chatterton 66 Punj
Capt F C Bannatyne, 109 Inf
Lieut G H W Mortimer, 10 Jats
Lieut E J E Poole, 46 Punj

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Conference.

Replying to a correspondent, who called attention to a recent observation by Mr. A. Rowntree, M. P., that the fact that the Unionist leaders were taking part in the Conference was an admission that they considered the Liberals justified in their grievance against the House of Lords, Mr. Balfour says that Mr. Rowntree is completely mistaken, and that no admission was made on either side by those who joined in the Conference except the admission that it was desirable to find, if possible, some agreed settlement of the Constitutional controversy.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN AND TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

Mr. H. H. Copeland his written to Mr. Austen Chamberlain informing him it intended to form a property owners' protection society for King's Nortorn and district, with the object of assisting local property owners in filling up forms relating to the taxation of land values and in opposing any measures which might be introduced injuriously affecting their interests. Mr. Chamberlain was asked to attend the first meeting of the new society. Mr. Chamberlain replied as follows:—"I much regret that owing to pressure of other work it is impossible for me to attend the meeting of owners of property in the King's Norton district which you propose shortly to call. Recent legislation, and, still more, the speeches with which it has been accompanied and the threats of further action of even a more extreme character indulged in by members of the Government, have naturally disturbed the minds of property owners and forced them to consider united action in self-defence. I am sure that those who are acting with you will recognise the obligations of property as well as its rights, and will have no desire to shirk a fair contribution from their landed property to the expenditure of the State. More than this, no one has a right to ask of you, and against the wild and predatory schemes which find favour in some quarters you are entitled to combine in your own defence."

THE NEW LAND TAXES.

WRIT AGAINST THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Land Union states that a writ has been issued against the Attorney-General for "a declaration that Form 8—Land' is both null and void." The proceedings have been instituted by the Land Union on behalf of a member who has been called upon to fill up the Form. The following memorandum on the subject dated St. Stephen's House, Westminster, October 25, has been prepared by the Land Union:—

"For some time great dissatisfaction has arisen among members of the various professions connected with land who have been called upon by the Inland Revenue authorities (under threat of a penalty of £50 to fill in Form 8). This Form has been issued to persons who as agents, either receive or pay rent, ostensibly in accordance with section 31 of the Finance Act, 1909-10. Under that section, 'Every person who pays rent in respect of land, and every person who as agent for another person receives any rent in respect of any land, shall, on being required by the Commissioners, furnish to them within thirty days the name and address of the person to whom he pays rent or on behalf of whom he receives rent, as the case may be.' The Form to which exception has been taken, however, goes far beyond the words in this particular section, and solicitors and agents have been called upon not only to give the names and addresses of the persons to whom they pay, or on whose behalf they receive rent, but also to describe the properties on the aforementioned Form. This is a very great hardship upon professional men, as the Form has been sent out not only asking for particulars in respect of any special property, but couched in general terms, asking for the names of all persons on whose behalf the agent acts, and, further, calling upon him to identify the properties in large areas. As the Inland Revenue decline to pay for this information, professional men are called upon to incur considerable expense in making these returns, although they are in no way paid for the work done; and, further, they are threatened with a penalty if they fail to make the returns.

"The Land Union, which has been formed to protect the interests of all persons connected with land and house property, is of opinion that the Form is invalid, and has for some time been considering the best method to adopt in order to obtain a satisfactory answer from the Inland Revenue authorities on the point. There has been issued to-day, by solicitors acting on behalf of the Land Union, a writ against the Attorney-General for a declaration that 'Form 8—Land' is both null and void. The writ has been issued on behalf of a member of the Land Union who has been called upon, as agent, to make these returns, and it is hoped that the case may be heard at an early date, for it interests members of the various professions in all parts of the United Kingdom. Solicitor agents who have already been hard pressed to cope with the extra work demanded by Forms 4 and 7 are now called upon to fill in this further Form, and to identify numerous properties without any hope of remuneration for the work involved.

"Before issuing the writ, the opinion of eminent counsel was obtained by the Land Union, and, on the advice given by them, it was decided to press immediately for a legal decision by the High Court."

THE REVEILLE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.

A demonstration of Unionists in the City Hall at Hull on Oct. 26 opened the Reveille campaign in the North, and attracted a great gathering of workers. The hall, the largest in the city, was crowded in every part. Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., presided, and those on the platform included Lord Willoughby de Broke, Mr. Page Croft, M.P., Mr. Harrison-Broadley, M.P., Mr. Edward Lambert (president of the Central Hull Conservative Council), and Dr. Woodhouse and Mr. C. G. Mayfield, presidents of the Councils in the West and East Divisions respectively.

Lord Willoughby de Broke moved a resolution affirming that the continuance of the present Government in office was a menace to the State and a danger to the empire, demanding that the supremacy of the British Fleet shall be maintained, if necessary, by means of a naval loan, and that the time had come for the establishment of a trade partnership within the empire by means, of Imperial Preference and Tariff Reform. He said he had come to open a campaign called the Unionist Reveille. The name of the campaign had been eagerly seized upon in certain quarters as being a revolt against the leaders of the Unionist Party. He desired, once for all, to assure them that the Reveille was no vulgar intrigue. It was perfectly true that it was a revolt but it was a revolt against the leaders of the Radical-Socialist Party and not against the leaders of the Unionist Party. It was a revolt against Radical-Socialism against tyranny against disintegration, against all the powers of class jealousy and class hatred. The empire could only be held together by those traditions and principles which had made England great. What were those principles? They meant law and order liberty, sympathy between all classes at home and sympathy between the different parts of the empire and the mother-country. They were the principles of the unity of the empire, security from foreign aggression, and security to the individual at home. Those traditions and principles received a temporary shock in a moment of delirium at the general election of 1906. At the last general election there was a change and a majority of the electors of England supported the Unionist cause, but in spite of this fact the Radicals still persisted in claiming the last general election as an overwhelming majority in favour of the forces of revolution. The fate of the case were absolutely patent. They were that after the Radicals had been in office for four years they had not got an honest majority in favour of a single item of their programme. Do not let anybody think that the battle of the Budget, or the principles involved in it, was lost or won at the last general election. Unionists intended at any rate to carry their case from strength to strength, from one general election to another, until the cause and those principles gained a final crossing, and decisive victory, fruits of which they should be able to hand down to future generations. He would be asked—What was their plan for attaining this highly desirable result? Their plan was to do everything in their power to bring about national and imperial defence and consolidation, and they said that ideal could only be obtained by drawing together the distant parts of the empire and by making a prosperous and a united people in Great Britain and Ireland. They meant to let other nations know that we intended to have a supreme Navy, that we intended to have such a military force as was necessary to liberate that navy in the time of need, that we intended to bring about this result even though it cost us our last shilling—(cheers)—and that we would even go to the financial expedient of a loan in order to secure that result. (Cheers.) They intended to strike at the root cause of unemployment by a tariff that would protect our industrial concerns from unfair foreign competition, and would afford the only sound basis for any scheme of industrial insurance. They intended to organise and consoli-

date the resources of the empire by a scheme of preferential duties in favour of the Colonies, to encourage the cultivation of our soil, and the home production of the necessaries of life, by encouraging small owners and granting facilities for the ownership of land. And they intended last but not least to grapple with the question of the Poor Law. (Cheers.)

Mr. Page Croft, M.P., seconding the resolution and dealing with Tariff Reform, advocated a scientific tariff to be applied against foreign goods but which should be applied in such a manner that it would meet the conditions of the day, and which would change with the changing conditions of the time. They were determined to have such tariff so that if a foreign country unjustly and unfairly raised their tariff against us we would have the power of imposing a maximum tariff against them. (Cheers.) It was better to trade with those build Dreadnoughts for us than to trade with those who built Dreadnoughts against us.

The resolution was passed amid cheers.

KING EDWARD MEMORIALS.

A Statue in London.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mansion House Fund for providing a memorial of King Edward in London was held on Oct. 24 in the Venetian Parlour. The Lord Mayor-elect (Sir Vezey Strong) presided. The names of Lord Iveagh, Sir Ernest Cassel, and the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects were added to the Committee. On the motion of Lord Redesdale, seconded by Earl Cadogan, it was resolved unanimously "That whatever shape the memorial ultimately takes—first and foremost there shall be erected a statue of the late King in some public place in London to be hereafter decided."

The Committee resumed the consideration of the various suggestions which had been made to them as to the form and site of the memorial, and ultimately undertook to bring up their recommendations on the subject to the General Committee at a special meeting to be held for that purpose in a fortnight.

LORD ROSEBERY AND A SCOTTISH MEMORIAL.

A meeting was held in Edinburgh on Oct. 24, for the purpose of promoting a Scottish national memorial to King Edward. The Lord Provost presided and was supported by the Duke of Montrose, Lord Rosebery, Lord Mar and Kellie, Lord Balfour, Lord Inverclyde, Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart, and representatives of Scottish counties and municipalities.

Lord Rosebery moved the first resolution—namely "That this meeting is of opinion that there should be a Scottish national memorial to his late Majesty King Edward VII." There were, he said, two conditions which a national memorial must plainly fulfil. In the first place, it must be consonant with and sympathetic to the character of his late Majesty; and, in the second place, it must appeal to the sympathy, and indeed the enthusiasm, of the vast majority of the people of Scotland. The first condition seemed to him easily met. The character of his late Majesty was so various and so catholic in its sympathies that they could hardly imagine any noble object which would not be consonant with his character. As regarded an object which should appeal to the sympathies of the Scottish nation, that was by no means so easy. He hoped that when the committee that was to be formed had come to a conclusion about the memorial it would be found to be decorative in character and such as would appeal to the eye of the nation. He was not going to discuss suggestions that had been made to fulfil these purposes. He was only going to offer two of his own without pressing them on the attention of the audience. There was a third which he was not responsible, that with regard to Holyrood. As to his own suggestions, his old hobby was the restoration of Linlithgow Palace as a great national museum. It had the great advantage of being equi-distant between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It was by far the most beautiful of their Scottish palaces, and it was so perfect that it could easily be restored. The other suggestion he had to make was, he thought, quite as urgent and quite as useful. They had no great Scottish national library. There had, of course, countless libraries. There were three in the building of the Parliament House, but these were more or less private libraries. They had the Carnegie Library, which was a popular library. They had in Glasgow the Mitchell Library and other great popular libraries; but they had no Scottish national library in the sense that the British Museum was a national library, and he knew from experience of persons who wished to give rare or unique books or, manuscripts to some central institution in Scotland but who had not been able to do so because such a national institution did not exist.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow submitted, and Lord Balfour, supported a proposal that the memorial should be in Edinburgh, erected in or near Holyrood Palace grounds.

Other proposals were submitted, and a committee was appointed to deal with the various proposals.

THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.

The Lord Mayor's procession on Nov. 9, wrote a London correspondent in mail week, promises to equal, if not even to

THE CRIPPEN TRIALS.

Crippen Condemned to Death.

After a trial exteading over five days the so-called "Dr." Crippen has been found guilty of the wiful murder of his wife. The Lord Caief Justice has condemned him to death, with the emphatic addition that he can entertain no hope of a reprieve.

Two persons, and two persons only, absorbed the public attention in the final stages of the drama. One was the Lord Caief Justice of England; the other was Crippen, the prisoner at the bar. Mr. Muir, the incisive leader for the Crown; Mr. Tobin, the leader for the defence; Dr. Pepper Dr. Willcox, Dr. and Inspector Daw—they all sat in their places, but nobody looked at them. Taeir work was done. The only thing that matter was, Would Crippen be sentenced to the gallow?

Towards the end of a sensational trial strange rumours run through a Court. The jury were bound to disagree, so ran the story through the crowded court, and always form "the most reliable source." One juryman had a conscientious objection to capital punishment; another had declared that he would never consent to a hanging unless the remains were specifically proved by precise and unshakeable testimony to be those of Belle Elmore—and so on. It has all been heard so often before but it never fails to excite a buzz of speculation.

Mr. Muir, the senior counsel for the Crown, made a long address to the jury—keen, incisive and with the force of unanswerable logic behind it, sometimes surging over into sarcastic comments on the lamentable failure of the defence to meet his case. All that was expected. It was Mr. Muir's business.

Crippen sat unmoved in the vast dock—a tiny, observant, blinking figure of a man; correctly but not fashionably attired; listening, and listening, and peering.

The tragic drama, which had occupied five days, crispened down to its climax when the Lord Caief Justice began to address the jury. A tense silence fell upon the crowded court. Here, at last, was the vital issue. Everybody rises when the Lord Chief Justice enters the court, everybody listens eagerly when the Lord Chief Justice begins to speak. By an old City tradition, when at the Old Bailey he does not sit beneath the Sword of Justice, but on a chair to the left of it; for the Lord Mayor is still supposed to have the powers of life and death within the walls of the City, a King's Judge merely sitting to help him as legal assessors.

The Lord Chief Justice's speech was weighty, and—for a case of such complexity—short. He had taken notes of the evidence in his book, which looks so remarkably like a ledger. He never once referred to them. Every point in the case came to his mind with orderly precision as he reached it. He did not make a studied oration. A straight, homely talk; not a rhetorical phrase in it. At times even a sharp turn to recapture some point which should properly have gone into a subject which had been dismissed, yet a deadly, damning, convincing acquiescence in the proved propositions of the prosecution. If Crippen ever had hopes of an escape, they must have suffered an appalling shock of apprehension during the Lord Chief Justice's speech.

The end came sooner than had been expected. Lord Alverstone finished his summing up at 2.15. Less than half-an-hour afterwards the jury returned to the box.

"Are you agreed upon your verdict, gentlemen?" demanded the Clerk of Arraigns.

"We are," said the foreman of the jury.

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of the wilful murder of his wife?"

"Guilty!"

A gasp, was heard in court, and faces became curiously tense and strained in expression as they gazed at Crippen and the Judge.

The Marshal had risen and he quietly placed on the Judge's wig the black cap—a grim little square of cloth, one point depending over his Lordship's forehead. Crippen stood blanking at the front of the dock, his strange round eyes apparently absorbed by this menace of a shameful death. There were formalities even at this dreadful moment. The Clerk of Arraigns asked the condemned prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. For the first time Crippen's amazing composure deserted him. He made a reply which nobody could hear: a dry throat seemed to stifle his utterance. The Lord Chief Justice, in his deeply impressive voice, repeated the question. Crippen straightened himself, as if by a spontaneous galvanic shock, and replied: "I still protest my innocence."

Without a pause the usher of the court raised his voice: "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez. All persons must keep silence while sentence of death is passed upon the prisoner at the bar."

Crippen clutched the ledge of the dock, as if determined to preserve his self-control to the last.

The Lord Chief Justice addressed him gravely, slowly, solemnly. It was the shortest speech of the case—and the most pregnant. No longer were there doubts to be considered and extenuating possibilities to be weighed. Crippen was guilty, and for his crime he must hang.

"You have been convicted," said the Judge, "upon evidence which can leave no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man. You cruelly poisoned your wife; to conceal the crime you mutilated her body and disposed piecemeal of the remains; and you possessed yourself of her property and used it for your own purposes. You must entertain no hope or expectation that you will escape the consequence of your crime. I implore you to make your peace with Almighty God . . . And may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

"Amen!" said the chaplain.

Crippen had kept up his bravedo to the last, but as he turned to the dock-stairs he was seen to reel, and had to be supported on either side as he descended.

An appeal of Crippen against his conviction and sentence was lodged yesterday with the Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

ACQUITTAL OF LE NEVE.

After a trial lasting for no more than five hours Ethel Le Neve was on Oct. 25 acquitted at the Old Bailey of the charge brought against her of being an accessory after the fact to the murder of Mrs. Crippen.

In reply to the charge she pleaded "Not guilty" in a voice barely audible. The new jurymen were sworn in, and Mr. Muir immediately opened with his speech to the jury. Mr. Muir was followed by the witnesses for the Crown; the same witnesses who last week answered the same preliminary questions put to them by Mr. Travers Humphreys with the same tricks of voice and manner. Then followed Mr. F. E. Smith who, after announcing that there would be no witnesses for the defence, plunged into a brilliant speech, which imported the only note of energy into the calm proceedings. The summing-up did not seem to come from that judge whose terrible indictment of October 22 has left such an impression on all who heard it. "This is not a court of morals," he said; "it is a court of law." No jury who heard his speech could mistake the plain message; as no jury could have mistaken the terrible import of his speech three days before. The jury retired, and the court at once resounded with the hum of general conversation. In twenty minutes the jurymen filed in again. As on Oct. 22, everybody now knew what the verdict would be. Not guilty! said the foreman quietly. "Discharged," said the judge, gently, and in a profound silence the woman in the dock passed quietly out of the scene—free.

ADMIRATION IN AMERICA.

The prompt conclusion of the trial has evoked in the American Press a chorus of laudatory comment on the swiftness and dignity of British justice, which are held to compare favourably with the sensational and dilatory methods sometimes found in American criminal courts. Last year President Taft expressed himself in Chicago in exactly the same sense. In his opinion, American judges need to be invested with more power, and the right to appeal should be restricted.

ACTION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

In the King's Bench Division on Oct. 25, before Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Justice Pickford, and Mr. Justice Coleridge, arguments were heard on a rule nisi against the editor and secretary of the "Daily Chronicle" directing them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court in respect of statements published in the paper on Aug. 5 last, to the effect that a deadly poison had been purchased some time before Mrs. Crippen's death, and the other before Mrs. Crippen's arrest in Canada, had not been then under killed his wife, but denied admitted to having Counsel for the respondent but stated that been contempt of on the assistant-editor, who had really responsible at the time; and he was in charge of was willing to submit to any order attendance, make. He, however, contended that the Court no jurisdiction, because contempt of this nature could only arise during the progress of legal proceedings in this country, and at the date of the publication complained of there were no proceedings. Their Lordships overruled the point as to their jurisdiction, and inflicted on the assistant-editor of the "Daily Chronicle" a fine of £200, with costs.

Before the same Justices, on Oct. 26, arguments were heard on the rule nisi granted against the editor and managing director of the "Sheffield Weekly Telegraph" for contempt of Court in an article on the Crippen case. Mr. Loxton on whom it was stated that the responsibility for the insertion of the article rested, appeared in court and admitted that he had passed it. He stated that he had been asked to send in his resignation. Their Lordships held that there had been a contempt of Court, and imposed on the managing director and Mr. Loxton a fine of £100, with the costs of the application.

In the King's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pickford, and Mr. Justice Coleridge, arguments were heard on the rule nisi granted against the editor and other members of the staff of the "Evening News" for contempt of Court in publishing in the issues of that paper for Oct. 21 a paragraph stating that the quartermaster of the steamship "Montrose" who was said by Crippen to have engaged in a plot for his escape, was in London and had been in consultation with the counsel for the Crown. Their Lordships held that a contempt had been committed and imposed on the editor and three sub-editors of the "Evening News" a fine of £200.

THE STORY OF A NEWSPAPER.

A Disraeli Reminiscence.

In the forthcoming Life of Lord Beaconsfield will be found a chapter entitled "Finance and Journalism 1825." As it will narrate the history of the hapless Representative, the daily newspaper of cherished hope adventure by the first John Murray with the collaboration of the almost boyish Benjamin Disraeli it should be not the least interesting in the volume. Presumably Mr. Monypenny, having had full run of the letters and documents bequeathed to the care of Lord Rowton, will be able to throw fresh light on the episode. Meanwhile full particulars are at hand in the archives of the House of Murray.

In the year 1824 John Murray, having successfully established the "Quarterly," looked about for fresh world to conquer. Like others before and since his time, he was possessed by ambition to create a daily newspaper. Communicating his project to the son of his old friend Isaac D'Israeli, he found in him an enthusiastic counsellor and colleague. At the time Benjamin was in his twentieth year, burning with desire to distinguish himself. To obtain a share in the direction of a Conservative daily paper which had behind it the rare administrative capacity, the full purse, and the personal influence of the proprietor of the "Quarterly" was a heaven-sent opportunity.

He threw himself into the work with fiery energy. There is (or was) in a strong-box in Albemarle-street a document which shows how insistent the young man was upon having everything in order. It is headed "Memorandum," is dated London, August 3, 1825, and runs thus: "The undersigned parties agree to establish a Morning Paper, the property in which is to be in the following proportions—viz., Mr. Murray, one-half; Mr. Powles, one quarter; Mr. Disraeli, one quarter. Each party contributing to the expense, capital, and risks in there proportions. The paper to be published by and be under the management of Mr. Murray. Here follow the signatures of the co-partners, whence it appears that the future Premier had already dropped the initial letters D'I used to the last by his father. Mr. Powles was something in the City, one of a firm dabbling in finance with which young Disraeli, much in need of money, had formed a connexion.

Everything being thus far settled upon a broad business basis, the next thing to be done was to find an Editor. He was, of course, ready to hand in the person of one of the proprietors of a fourth share in the paper. Had he been pressed, Benjamin would doubtless have seated himself in the editor's chair with a light heart and abandoned grace. But John Murray, whose enthusiasm for his new venture was tempered by constitutional business habits, did not make the proposal, and, as far as is known, the young man modestly refrained from initiating it. Murray hankered after Lockhart, Walter Scott's son-in-law. Young Benjamin more than agreed. He volunteered to make a special journey to Scotland to engage Walter Scott's advocacy of the scheme and to interview Lockhart.

BEAUTIES OF A SCOTCH BREAKFAST.

Arrived at Edinburgh, he called upon Oliver and Boyd, "booksellers, bookbinders, and printers all under the same roof." "I intend to examine the whole minutely before I leave," he wrote to John Murray, "as it may be useful. I never thought of binding. "Suppose," he adds in a sentence that irresistibly recalls Mr. Micawber at a later epoch also going into business, "you were to sew your own publications?" The thraldom of big affairs did not altogether crush finer feeling. At the close of a long letter written from the Royal Hotel on the following day, reporting business progress, he adds, "I revel in the various beauties of a Scotch breakfast. Gold grouse and marmalade fixed me, however, constant."

He wrote to Mr. Lockhart, who responded by invitation to visit him at Chiefswood, where he dwelt, some two miles distant from Abbotsford. What to some emissaries would have been a perturbing incident marked the opening of the acquaintance. Lockhart knew of only one D'Israeli—to wit Isaac, author of "Curiosities of Literature." He thought he was his correspondent, and when there presented himself as his guest an overdressed young gentleman, with curled locks and easy manners, the grave Scotchman was naturally taken aback. The emissary attempted to put him at ease with such success that, as he wrote to John Murray, in a few hours we thoroughly understood each other." "I mentioned," he adds carelessly a little matter scarcely worth recording, "that he should be guaranteed for three years £1,000 per annum, and should take an eighth of every paper that was established without risk, his incoming ceasing on his so doing." What this exactly means is not clear. Disraeli supplemented the promise by assurance that Lockhart, arriving in London, "would find himself not an Editor of a newspaper, but the Director-General of an immense organ at the head of a band of highly bred gentlemen and important interests." He decides that Lockhart must go into Parliament. "If this point could be arranged," he adds, visibly swelling with importance. "I have no doubt that I shall be able to organise in in the interest with which I am now engaged a most immense party and a most serviceable one. Be so kind as not to leave the vicinity of London, in case M. and myself come up suddenly."

THE INVENTION OF A CODE.

M. was Lockhart. Anyone else would have so called him. Young Benjamin, engaged upon a great emprise, thought it desirable to work secretly. So he arranged with Murray a code in which Lockhart figured as M. and Walter Scott as "The Chevalier."

Fortunately for themselves, when Scott and his son-in-law came to talk the matter over apart from the enchantment young Disraeli wore around those with whom he conversed, they came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable for the latter to leave Scotland "on the speculation of becoming Editor of a newspaper." Lockhart accordingly formally and finally declined the appointment. But nothing discouraged the youth. Posting back to London, he visited the city to recruit persons eligible for writing articles on commercial subjects. Having in the previous summer travelled as far as the Rhine Valley, and thus made pleasant acquaintances, he wrote to some of them, engaging them as foreign correspondents. He planned offices and printing premises, incidentally making work for a cousin who was an architect. He engaged "a Parliamentary reporter and general adviser" at a salary of £350 per annum. Failing Lockhart, an Editor was appointed in the person of an obscure journalist, named Tyndale.

On January 25, 1826, appeared the first number of the Representative, price sevenpence. On July 29 in the same year came the last number, Murray in the interval having lost £26,000.

The oldest part of the story remains to be told. Up to the eve of Christmas 1825 Benjamin Disraeli was as we have seen, the life and soul of the enterprise. Thenceforward he disappeared from the circle as if an earthquake had swallowed him up. The explanation is simple. John Murray, having by this time expended much cash in preparation for floating the Journal, invited his co-partner Disraeli and his friend Powles to contribute their promised moiety. They did not seem to possess between them a five-pound note. Certainly none was forthcoming. So bright vision of "the wondrous boy who wrote disappeared from a scene that had become back wearing stout John Murray to carry on his responsibilities irretrievably incurred.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

BEATEN ON HIS OWN GROUND.

"So you can't help stealing?" said the magistrate kindly.

"No, sir; an impulse comes over me that I can't resist."

"Too bad, too bad. An impulse to commit you for three months is getting hold of me. There! It's got hold. Three months; can't resist. Impulse is a wonderful thing."

ONE GENTLEMAN AT LEAST.

Being unable to find a seat in a crowded car, the portly dame had gone into the smoking-car and sat down next the door.

The man sitting next to her, absorbed in his newspaper, kept on smoking.

"I was foolish enough to suppose," she said, glowering at him, "that some of the men in here, at least were gentlemen."

"Pardon me, madam," he answered politely, offering her his cigar-case.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A Scottish lady who was spending her holidays in London entered a bric-a-brac shop in search of something odd to take home to Scotland with her. After she had inspected several articles but had found none to suit her she noticed a quaint figure, the head and shoulders of which appeared above the counter.

"What is that Japanese idol over there worth?" she enquired of the salesman.

The salesman's reply was given in a subdued tone.

"Worth about half a million, madam; that's the proprietor!"

HOW SOME FOLK SUCCEED.

Pilphaker, the chemist, was making hay, ven while it was only the electric lamp outside his shop that shone. He had just filled a bottle with a farthin's-worth of rhubarb and half a pint of water, and labelled it, "Our Half crown Heartburn Cure," when a lady came in.

"I want a bottle of glycerine," she said.

"Yes" said the knight of the pestle as he handed it across the counter. "That will be one and a penny—a shilling for the glycerine and a penny for the bottle."

"But I had some here a month ago," said the lady "and I paid nothing for the bottle."

"Is that so?" said Pilphaker. "Then that will be one-and-twopence altogether.

TURNING THE TABLES.

An eminent painter is noted for his economical habits. One of his pupils broke a pane of glass in the studio window and replaced it temporarily by pasting a sheet of paper over the aperture. When the painter next entered the room he thrust his stick through the makeshift with the remark—"He that breaks pays." None of the class however, took the hint and next morning another sheet of paper was pasted across the window. It met with the same fate. And so again on the next day and again on the fourth. On the fifth day when the artist came down there was the paper as before. Fire flashed from his eyes and roaring, "He that breaks pays!" he drove his can through the paper—and through the pane of glass behind it that had been put in by the students and then pasted over with paper.

A MYSTERY.

Half a dozen men who were bound for New York met together on board a liner. When in mid-ocean one, Smith, gave a supper at which champagne abounded and was partaken of freely by all, and particularly by the host.

The next morning one of the party was on deck rather early, when a steward approached:

"Beg pardon, sir, but Mr. Smith would like to see you. He is still in his state-room."

The other hastened down and found Smith with a wet towed round his head.

"Hallo, old chap, how are you?" he asked.

"Oh, I'm all right,' was the reply. 'I wasn't very much the worse, you know, though I did have a good share of the wine. I remember everything that happened, but ther's one thing that puzzles me. I know I stood the supper, but I say, old chappie, who the dickens paid for the cab?"

A BUSINESS MAN.

Robinson had two teeth that caused him dreadful pain, so he repaired to the dentist and bargained about the price for pulling them out. The dentist agreed to five shillings for the first and half a crown for the second.

"Well, then," said Robinson, "pull out the second one now; I'll come to-morrow about the first."

SHOCKED BY A SAILOR.

A passenger on a Transatlantic liner had an experience recently which was calculated to make her believe that a seaman is not apt to waste many thoughts on his personal troubles.

The seaman who brought the traveller to this opinion had the second day out, a fall which resulted in a bad cut on the head. She was most solicitous in her enquiries as to his welfare when she saw the captain that night, and would undoubtedly have continued her sympathy had not a rough sea called to mind her own suffering.

Four days later, however, when she emerged, white and weak, from her state-room, she suddenly remembered the poor sailor. In the course of the day she encountered him, with a strip of plaster on his forehead.

"How is your head?" she asked kindly, as he passed by her bent on some duty.

"Wast by south, ma'am," was the reply.

HIS LOBSTER RUSE.

The Old Bird reached home late and found he had exceeded lock up time.

He rang and rang, then he rang again. After that he rang and as that had no effect, he thought he'd ring; so he rang. At last his wife's head popped out of an upstairs window.

"You can go away," she said, "I'm tired of this."

"So am I," said the Old Bird.

"You will not get in to-night!" she declared.

"But, my dear," expostulated the husband. "I have brought home a boiled lobster and two bottles of champagne."

Mrs. Old Bird's head popped in and soon she had stumped downstairs and opened the door.

"I'll make a light, dear," she said, leading the way through the dark hall towards the dinning room.

Then she turned on the electric current and, looking at her spouse, frowned.

"Well," she demanded, "where are the lobster and champagne."

"Here, my dear, said the Old Bird, with a laugh, and tapped his waistcoat.

HE'D SEEN ONE.

A famous comedian once gave his show at a society entertainment given by a duchess at her town residence.

He told a funny story about his wife trying to cook a pancake on a gridiron.

The story was received in dead silence, eventually relieved by a belated laugh from a young nobleman in a back seat.

After the performance the young nobleman came to the room set apart for the artist and found the comedian removing his warpaint.

"I say, Mr. Blankil, he said. "Did you hear somebody laugh at your gridiron story;"

"Yes," replied the funmaker; "I think I did."

"You heard me," said his lordship. "Of course I understand about your wife trying to cook a pancake on a gridiron; I've seen a gridiron."

LOOKING AFTER HIMSELF.

Mrs. Jennings was in the habit of keeping everything in order for her husband, who, instead of looking upon these little services in grateful and appreciative fashion, was rather inclined to minimise their value, "I am perfectly capable of looking after my belongings if you would only let them alone," he said one day in a kind of injured tone.

Mrs. Jennings smiled a tranquil smile and said nothing.

"And you don't always put things in the right place by any means, my dear," said Mr. Jennings, with increased emphasis. "You knew I wished to start off early this afternoon for a twenty-five mile spin, and yet here is my road-map—without its cover too—on your work-table. I shall be back in time for dinner." And with an air of victory at this timely illustration of his point Mr. Jennings pocketed the sheet of paper, creased in many folds, and at stalked out.

Mrs. Jennings opened her mouth as if to call after him, but thought better of it, and smiled again.

An hour later Mr. Jennings, having lost his way, seated himself on a shady bank ten miles from his home to consult—a paper covered with tracings, beneath which were the words. "Seven-gored skirt. Size, twenty-three. Forty-two inches."

THE

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WILL FORMS of different kinds.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 10.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 79 1-2—1-4
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 87 1-4 unchgd
5 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 94 1-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 82 3-4 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 25 13-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 25—1-16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Depressed owing to large stocks

Silver in New York ... 55 7-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·28 1-2+1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20·49 unchgd
Do do New York ... 4·85 5-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ... 5 p.c. since 20-10-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 4 7-16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 4 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 5 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 4 5-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 4 5-8 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 4 3-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ...1-3-15

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion s	...£32,700,000	Inc. £	4,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,500,000	Unchanged.	
Other Deposits	...£37,600,000	Dec. £	8,00,000
Government Securities	£1,4000,000	Dec. £	3,00,000
Other Securities	...£20,660,000	Dec. £	1,300,000
Notes and Gold	...£23,050,000	Inc. £	2,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, November 10.

LIVERPOOL— Sales.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot Business moderate, market easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market Firm moderate, business market steady but not active.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000
Sales of East India ... ...
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 500
Do. Day's Imports 31,000
Mid Americans ... ... 7·2—12
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 11 5-8 unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	7·69 +4	7·69 +4	7·70 +4	7·71 +4	7·73 +5
Liverpool	A.-M. 7·73 +5	M.-J. 7·73 +4	J.-J. ..... Mutilated.	J.-A.	

NEW YORK, November 10,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	52,000
Do. Last year	46,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
Do. Exports to Continent	22,000
Spot Cotton—14·85—5	
Futures at New York Dec. 14·53+15	Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering.
Do do Mar. 14·74+11	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...11 1 2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ...14·50+15
Do. do Mar. ...14·31+15
Closing tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 192lbs C.I.F. 35
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 34
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Wheat South Australian—35 1-1 Jan.-Feb.—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship 39
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 61
Do. Months—April.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ...21 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 1-4

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and E.
India double bags, ... 12-3
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...6—Sellers—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

"Yarra."

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3¼	3¼ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
„ 4)	•	3¼ at 3⅝		
„ 5)		3⅜ at 3⅝		£ 70
„ 6)		3⅝ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£
„ 8)		4 at 4¼		66
„ 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3¼ at 4½	up to 2½	£ 61
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4½	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
„ 4)		3½ at 3⅝		
„ 5)		3⅝ at 3⅞	•	£ 61
„ 6)		3⅝ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
• „ 8)	•	4 at 4¼		£ 64
„ 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X ...				£ 60

	Jut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B 2½ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 60
	C 2½ at 2⅞	3 at 3½		
	D 2¼ at 2½	2⅞ at 3¼		£ 58
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B 2½ at 3	3¼ at 3½		
	C 2¼ at 2⅞	3 at 3½		£ 49
	D 2¼ at 2½	2⅞ at 3¼		£ 47
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A 3 at 3½	3	soft A	£ 70
	B 2½ at 3	2½	„ B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
	C 2¼ at 2½	3¼ at 2½		£ 60
	D 2¼ at 2¼	2¼ at 2½		£ 39
	⅜ at 2½	2 at 2¼		£ 35
Points usual assortment				26

IVORY.

HALE AND SON'S.

The quarterly sales commence on 25th instant. They comprise 84 3 4 Tons (against 87 tons same time last year) viz. 30 tons Zanzibar, Bombay, Mozambique and Siam; 1 ton Abyssinian, 33 1-2 tons Egyptian (26 1-4 tons Alexandrian and 7 1-4 tons Malta), 9 1-2 tons West Coast African, 1-4 tons Lisbon, 10 1-2 tons Land Carriage. Also 3 tons Sea Horse Teeth and Boars' Tusks, 1-4 ton Walrus Tusks, 1-4 ton Rhinoceros Horns and Narwhal Horns and 4 tons Waste Ivory: Total 92 1-4 tons.

Of the above quantities 16 1-2 tons cover indirect import or ex-sale lots, viz, 1-4 ton East Indian, 5 tons Egyptian 10 1-2 tons Land Carriage, 1-2 ton Sea Horse Teeth and 1-4 ton Waste Ivory.

The following is the assortment of the East Indian description :—15 tons soft tusks, 1 ton hard and few Siam ; 2 tons Cut Ball Pieces, 3-4 ton Bagatelle ditto, 1 3-4 tons Cut Points for Balls, 2 tons undersize and defective Points, etc. 5 tons Cut Hollows, 1-2 ton Serivelloes, 1-4 ton Billiard, and Bagatelle Serivelloes, 1 ton Points of large tusks, 1-4 ton Cores and 1-4 ton mixed defective pieces.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of October, 1910 :—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.
Cotton Piece Goods—	Yards	Yards.
Bleached and White	3100000	1700000
Unbleached and Grey ...	56900000	1000000
Dyed and Colored	5000000	1600000
Printed	4300000	3200000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	240000	100000
Unbleached and Grey ...	230000	10000

Total shipment of Salt... .....6,000 Tons.

	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
Cotton Piece Goods—	Yards	Yards	Yards.
Bleached and White	2300000	12500000	11300000
Unbleached and Grey	6400000	16100000	2700000
Dyed and Colored...	1500000	6500000	2800000
Printed	3800000	10400000	5900000
Twist and Yarns—			lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	540000	190000	30000
Unbleached and Grey	550000	400000	.....

YARN.

The stock is day by day decreasing and dealers are putting up prices for their holdings. There was good inquiry for 30 water and offers were sent at 11 3-8 for good spinnings, but they did not result in business, Spinners quoting 11 1-2d. which is hard to be had, as selling price is under the buying quotation. 40 Glasgow ring is in demand and offers at 12 3-4d. were refused, spinnings quoting 13d. Demand in the local market is good and as there is now no chance of a decline in Manchester prices, dealers are inclined to pay higher prices.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 1 0 3-8d.
2-30 s Bleached 13 1-2d.
2-40 s Grey 13 1-4d.
2-40 s Bleached 14 1-4d.
2-60 s Grey 17d.
2 60 s Bleached 18d.
2-80 s Grey 22 1-2d.
2-100 s Grey 27 1-2d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 6	to 0 11 6
40 s	„ ...	... „ 0 11 6	to 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11 9	to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... „ 0 11 9	to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... „ 1 2 0	to 1 6 0
2-100 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 11 9	
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... „ 1 13 6	
2-80 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 5 3	
2-80 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 8 0	
2-30 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12 6	
2-30 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13 0	
2-40 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12 3	
2-40 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13 6	
2-60 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 1 6	
2-60 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 0 3	

MERCERISED YARN.

There is no change to report in this class of goods. Japanese goods are competing against Manchester in prices and we fear there will be very little doing with Manchester.

2-84 s	Grey	at	Rs. 26 1-2d
2-80 s	Grey	„	25 1-2d
2-80 s	Bleached	„	26 1-2d
2-84 s	Bleached	„	27 1-2d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9 0
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„	1 9 0
2-84 s	Grey ...	„	1 9 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„	1 11 0
2-60 s	Grey ...	„	1 5 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„	1 6 6

GREY GOODS.

Prices for grey goods have considerably advanced which makes business totally impossible. Superior shirtings are inquired after, but in very rare cases business is booked. Stock of low qualities being much, there is no inquiry for it. Lustre border dhootie prices have considerably dropped and dealers are offering their January shipments at Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-6 without result. G. P. Drills is quoted 13-6 1-2 but no business is reported at the price.

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs.	5 13 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do. 100,000	„	6 6 0
Do. 4025	„	5 3 0
Do. 7000	„	5 14 0
Do. Drills Majid	„	7 10 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„	3 8 6
Do. do. No. 636	„	3 5 0
Do. do. No. 138	„	2 14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	„	No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	„	6 1 0
Do. No. 1566	„	No goods.
Forbes No. 651	„	5 9 6
Lyon, Shanker	„	5 14 0
Do. No. 1575	„	No goods.
Do. Bhat Chap	„	6 8 0
Dunhurst's 5	„	8 15 0
Do. B B B	„	8 14 0
Do. B B	„	7 11 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„	5 12 6
Grahams No. 2730	„	5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„	5 5 0
Flemings No. 463	„	5 3 0
Original Shadaria 8lbs	„	5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	„	No goods.
Peppell Drills, American	„	10 9 0

WHITE GOODS.

Business in the local market is of a retail character, and upcountry buyers, on account of high prices demanded, do not freely make purchases. As Manchester rates have considerably advanced, it is hard to do any new business. The selling price of Grahams 16 by 14 nainsooks is Rs. 2-3-0 in the market and dealers intend to put up the price still high. Stocks are fast decreasing. Liepmanns shirting 1500 is reported to have been sold at 12·6.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 3 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„	2 8 0
Do. do. ...	199/899	„	2 14 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„	2 12 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„	4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„	1 13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„	1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„	2 2 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„	2 6 0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„	2 8 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	„	2 9 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	„	2 13 6
Do. do. ...	39620	„	2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„	1 4 0
Do. do. ...	San	„	1 7 0
Do. do. ...	1170	„	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„	1 9 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„	2 15 6
Do. do. ...	6/600	„	3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„	4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	„	3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„	1 13 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„	2 6 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„	1 15 6
Do. do. ...	(Jorale).	„	2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„	2 0 3
Greaves do ...	8000	„	3 2 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„	1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	„	2 2 0
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	„	No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„	2 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„	10 0 0
Holland ...	40000	„	11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	„	10 0 0
Lyon	Q 4000	„	13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M G	„	12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„	13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„	16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„	20 8 0

BOMBAY, November 11.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 2-32d. demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's Selling—		
T. T. Ready		1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail		1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward		1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready		1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s		1s. 4 11-32d.
„ „ Forward		1s. 4 11-32d.
„ 6 m/s Ready		1s. 4 15-32d.
France 3 m/s „		171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s „		139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong		137 3-4
„ Shanghai		136 3-4
„ Japan		149 1-4

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged, forward rate was 1-16 down and New York rates were unchanged.

Business in silver was done at Rs. 74-14. London prices declined on account of less demand and more stock. Local market was firm and there being good demand, the rate at the close was Rs. 75. From 50 to 60 slats changed hands.

In gold there is no change to report, demand was moderate and rates remained unchanged. In sovereigns the stock is much and there is no chance of any improvement in prices at present.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narondas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	0
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	4
Sovereigns Shield	15	0	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	23	14	6
Native Bullion	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	15	0
117 Penny Ready	74	14	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	75	0	0
Second do	75	4	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London quotation was 6d. up. The demand being good the rates for ready and forward advanced by one anna.

Rapeseed.—Quiet but firm. The London quotations for Red remains the same, the rate for Cawnpore 3d. down and yellow Gujerat rate rules the same. The demand is moderate and the local prices rule the same.

Wheat.—Firm. The London quotation was 3d. up, demand good and the rate advanced by one anna.

Castorseed and Cottonseed.—Quiet. The demand meagre ; there being sellers the rate both for ready and forward declined by 4 annas.

Groundnut, Mowrasseed and Poppyseed.—Dull. The demand is nil and prices remain unchanged.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13	9	0
Linseed, Small) ...	„ 13	5	0
Linseed, Brown ...	„ 13	10	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	„ 6	5	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	„ 6	4	0
Yellow do. ...	„ 7	6	0
Do. Gujarat ...	„ 7	10	0
Brown Katni ...	„ 6	12	0
Poppyseed ...	„ 10	4	0
Castorseed ...	„ 40	to	41
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	„ 31	to	33
Hard Red ...	„ 27	to	29
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„ 54	to	55
Rai Khandesh— ...	„ 70	to	90
Mowrassed ...	„ 7	to	6
Groundnuts ...	„ 48	to	50
Cottonseed ...	— 24	8	to 24 8
Maize ...	„ 16	to	17
Wheat Yellow ...	„ 36	to	38
Khandwa ...	„ 44	to	48
Bajara ...	„ 25	to	27
Joowar ...	„ 18	to	19
Gram ...	„ 22	to	25
Mimbara ...	„ 51	to	55
Brown Jubbulpore ...	„ 47	to	48
Brown Meggi ...	„ 48	to	49
Kabra ...	„ 52	to	54
Black Kutni ...	„ 45	to	46
Myrabollams ...	„ 19	to	20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 8th November, 1910 :—

Cotton	5,522 bales
Wheat	3,652 cwts
Linseed	1,328 „
Rapeseed	3,320 „
Gingellyseed	9,026 „
Poppyseed	957 „
Groundnuts...	131 „
Castorseed	1,239 „
Rice	8,591 „
Myrabollams	138 „
Cottonseed	3,686 „
Mowrassed	32 „
Gram	2,726 „
Joowar	617 „
Maize	541 „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

.....	Total for the week ending 3rd Nov. 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	31976	3495406	4027951
Linseed	10309	248483	1713883
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds... ...	13670	2226401	1356141
Gingellyseed	6594?	2130859	1075929
Poppyseed	8253	623802	625569
Groundnuts	1062	150172	26 3223
Castorseed	9839	1210170	1366107
Rice	130905	4934110	5752850
Myrabollams	1636	1156656	699477
Cottonseed	19698	6239155	2333758
Mowrassed	840	329270	628494
Gram	10773	737134	679000
Joowar	875	346870	345794
Maize	1776	82459	64741

SHARES.

The market is quiet and the prices of Mill shares have more or less declined during the week, hight prices of cotton being the chief cause. Bank of Bombay shares, after touching Rs. 1,585, are quiet at Rs. 1,577 1-2 ; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 63 1-2 to 64 ; Indian specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 54 to 54 1-2; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2 Bank of Burma's are steady at Rs. 125. In Iron companies, Mofussils are at and about Rs. 910 C.D. ; New Berar's have improved to Rs.595 and Indian Cotton to Rs 152 1-2 ; Volkart's are steady at Rs. 645. In Mill Companies, Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,680, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,065, David's to Rs. 370, Crescent's to Rs. 77 1-2, Currimbhai's to Rs. 975, Coloba Land and Mill Co. to Rs. 1,600, Finlay Mill shares to Rs. 245 ; Framjee Petit to Rs. 1,390, Kohinoor's to Rs. 640, Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,440, Manekjee Petit's to Rs. 2,775. New Great Eastern to Rs. 175 and Standard's to Rs. 990. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bamanknua's are at Rs. 8 1-2 and Bombay Burmah at Rs. 512 1-2; Bombay Ice have improved to Rs. 19 1-4 ; Marck's are unchanged at Rs. 109 ; Port Canning have improved to Rs. 765 ; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 500; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 45 and have closed at Rs. 44. A good a lot of preference shares has been put through at Rs. 150 and deffered shares have improved to Rs. 67; Bombay Steam N. Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 235 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 280 ; Bombay E. S. and Tram Co. Ld. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 112 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 100 1-2. In railway companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares have improved to Rs. 490; Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 615 ; Amritsar Patty Ry. old shares at Rs. 124 and new shares at Rs. 121. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was yesterday 4 to 5 points up and New York was 5 up and futures 16 and 11 up. Demand from exporters and mills was good and price for ready lots advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The opener advised 5 points up. The tone of the market for new crop was very firm and demand being brisk the rate advanced by Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. Business in Broach was done at Rs. 334, but on account of pressing demand, even at this rate, at the close the rate advanced to Rs. 337.

We learn of the following purchases :—

200	Currimbhai...	Coomtah...	325-330
200	Currimbhai...	Sawgin ...	330-335
100	Japan T Co.,,	Bengal ...	298
100	China Mill...	Bengal ...	283 1-2
100	Petit Mill.....	Bengal ...	301
100	Gaddum & Co	Bengal ...	292
100	Gaddum & Co	Chandansi	300
100	Volkart Bros..	Amalner..	320
200	Ripon Mill ...	Bengal ...	290
200	Ripon Mill ...	Sawgin ...	330
100	H Goculdas & Co	Bengal...	300
100	Jumshed.....	Khandesh old	235
100	Ralli Bros...	Akola.....	318 1-2
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...		277
	„ F Good ...		263
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...		195
	„ F Good ...		234
	Sind Punjab Fine ...		294
	„ F Good ...		283
	Khandesh Fine ...		308
	„ F Good ...		288
	Dharwangaon Poolgaon Fine ...		324
	„ F Good ...		314
	Akola Khangaum Fine ...		318
	„ F Good ...		303
	Amraoti Fine ...		3.8
	„ F Good ...		303
	Yeotmal Fine ...		323
	„ F Good ...		319
	Nagpore Fine ...		334
	„ F Good ...		324
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...		336
	„ F Good ...		313
	Methia Fine ...		307
	„ F Good ...		297
	Broach Gin Fine ...		359
	„ F Good ...		351
	Broach Gin Good ...		339
	Sawginned Good ...		339 May
	Compbah Gin ...		333 „
	Western H. G ...		325 „
	Do M G ...		330 „

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 9th November, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandesh	511 „
Central India...	..... „
Barsi and Nagar	..... „
Berar	221 „
Central Provinces	253 „
Oomras...	937 „
Dhulera	270 „
Broach...	..... „
Coompta and Dharwar	..... „
Westerns	..... „
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	..... „
Bengal Rajputana	130 „
Sind	..... „
Persian	4,135 „
American	..... „
Other Sorts	..... „
Egyptian	..... „
Total...	5,522 „

LIVERPOOL, Nomber 11.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone			Firm.
Estimated Sales			7,000
Total Imports			21,000
Future Delivery Prices :—			
Nov.—Dec.			7·74 + 5
Dec.—Jan.			7·74 + 5
Jan.—Feb.			7·75 + 5
Feb.—Mar.			7·76 + 5
Mar.—Apl.			7·78 + 5
Apl.—May			7·78 + 5
May.—June			7·79 + 5
June—July			7·77 Nuti
July—Aug.			7·75 Dated.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	33,767	57,812	— 24,045
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 10th Nov.	94,83	1,54,154	— 59,323
Shipts for the week Europe ...	.....	4,267	— 4,267
China and Japan... Coast Ports...	16,886	.....	+ 16,886
Total ...	16,886	4,267	+ 12,619
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 10th Nov. Europe ...	64,477	21,315	+ 43,162
China ...	.....	1,100	— 1,100
Japan ...	24,470	12,519	+ 1,1951
Coast Ports ...	827	1,621	— 794
Total ...	89,774	36,555	+ 53,219
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	12,049	7,104	+ 4,945
China ...	1,804	4,221	— 2,417
Japan ... Coast Ports...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 20th Sept. 1910—19,378 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 31st Aug. 1910—11,199 bales.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	12-8	13-0
Do. Standard „ ...	12-0	12-8

METALS.

Prices of copper has considerably advanced and the last quotation received from London is £70, but at that price no purchases are made. Stray parcels are offered at £69 15s. and French at £69 10s., but dealers are not inclined to buy the lots. The local dealers have raised the selling price, but it is still lower than the price ruling on the other side ; firms who hold stock are not sellers under £16 15s., but dealers getting second-hand parcels at £69 15s. are not inclined to buy from firms for the time being. Demand is good and clearances are heavy. As the stock of raw material is decreasing, there is every likelihood of market still advancing.

In yellow metal the market is also firm and the price is £68 15s. for Kenglish and £68 10s. for Rex, but no sales are effected. Firms who hold stock require £68 for English and £67 15s. for Rex. Dealers are getting stray second-hand parcels of English at £67 to £67 5s., so they are not inclined to buy from the firms at present.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

No. of Packages.	GOLD. Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
8 Boxes ...	4,80,000	.....	.....
1 Box ...	.....	15,000	.....
1 do ...	28,800	.....	.....
16 Boxes ...	.....	1,200,000	.....
31 do ...	1,232,560	7,74,375	.....
2 do ...	1,15,200	.....	.....
2 do ...	1,15,200	.....	.....
6 Packages ...	38,055	4,133	.....

No. of Packages.	SILVER. Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Parcels ...	22	.....	.....
6 Packages ...	.....	1,504	.....

Importers.	Vessels.	From
Chartered Bank of India ...	Salsette	London
Mercantile Bank of India....	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	do	do
Sundry Importers ...	Masjidi	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 10th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	22	25,704
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	24	28,604

INDIA'S CASH BALANCES.

The balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at the credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of October in the last three years were as follows :—

October 1903	...	Rs. 11,09,55,000
Do. 1909	...	Rs. 9,92,24,000
Do. 1910	...	Rs. 16,14,89,000

COX AND CO.

Balance Sheet, 8th Oct. 1910.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital, Authorised and Issued 1,000 4 per. cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of 100 each, fully paid ...	100,000	0	0			
2,500 Ordinary Shares of £100 each, fully paid ...	250,000	0	0			
				350,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund				50,000	0	0
To

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

STRENGTH.

It will be difficult for M. Briand to rise higher in the estimation of this country than he stands at this moment, when his great speech is being discussed on all hands. M. Briand's actions are confirmed by his speech. The keynote of his policy has been throughout his firm belief that "the Government has been confronted with an enterprise designed to ruin the country, an Anarchist movement with civil war for its object, and its methods violent and organised destructions" and no one who has followed the course of recent events in France can doubt that this belief was well founded. There can be no doubt that by his firmness and decision on the Premier has inflicted a sharp defeat on those who were gradually establishing an industrial reign of terror in France. Each strike during the past few years had grown in size, completeness of detail, and organisation, and it was tolerably obvious that France was in a fair way to an entire paralysis of her national life. M. Briand stood for the State against those who would overthrow any and all States.

TYRANNY.

In short, M. Briand withstood the Anarchists, which is what the French Socialists have become. (Englishman, please note.) The Socialists' cry of "Liberty" is the watchword of a party that wishes to substitute its own rule for that of the State, though the only individuals to whom Liberty will be secured will be the ever-changing leaders of this Anarchist group. A good example of the genuineness of the Socialists' love of liberty was seen in the extreme difficulty which M. Briand had in making himself heard above the noisy interruptions of his opponents. Another example may be seen in any of the numerous instances that have been reported of the indifference with which the strike-leaders regarded the strikers. The Government is showing itself the true friend of the railwaymen by revealing to them the manner in which they are being exploited by a handful of discontented revolutionaries. The "liberty" of the Socialist, "when it is not the vilest tyranny, is the hideous figure of licence." Unrestrained liberty merely results in a grim oligarchy of brute force, whilst tyranny is hardly an improvement on the existing mild rule. These are, however, the extremes between which the Socialist oscillates.

CHINA EN SURSAUT.

The National Assembly of China has endorsed by a unanimous vote the demand for early convocation of a full Parliament. If the Governmental programme be adhered to, seven years must run before the constitutional system is finally established by a Parliament on the Western model. "The agitation in favour of curtailing the period of constitutional preparation," writes the correspondent of the "Times" at Peking, he "has grown rapidly during the last few months, both in extent and in intensity." The success of the Provincial Assemblies, the support of the Viceroys, and the cordial reception accorded by the Regent to a deputation which called upon him have greatly encouraged the advanced party. The National Assembly was also approached, and the question was discussed on Saturday, with the result already mentioned. It is generally estimated that before two years have passed the Parliament will have met, and, indeed, matters having gone so far, it will be difficult to stop a rapid consummation of democratic hopes. Since the Assembly expressed its desire to re-organise the finance, the revenue and expenditure of the administrative powers, it may fairly be understood that the eagerness of Chinese politicians is sincere and patriotic. Until China is on a firm economic basis, all real advance must be spasmodic and uncertain.

THE ONLY WAY.

If other counties followed the example set by Kent in emigrating suitable lads, the gain to the Motherland and the Daughterland also would be immense. The Kent Colonising Association lends money to emigrants who are going to some part of the Empire on condition that they find bondsmen for the repayment of the loan within a year. Not only does the County Association do this, but here and there village like Halstead does the like. Lads who would otherwise have gone into "blind alley" situations, and then drifted into the ranks of casual labour, are sent out to Australia, where they are taught farming free of cost on Sydney's "Dreadnought" farms. Girls, too, are sent out by the same society, collaborating with the British Women's Emigrant Association, so that the balance of the sexes is to some extent redressed. But these agencies are not entirely self-supporting. Only 5 per cent. of the lads can afford to pay the fare of £16; quite half cannot pay anything at all. Money spent on furthering this plan is well spent. It bears fruit thirtyfold.

THE REFUGE.

The lives of kings are full of contrast. The histories of kings are parti-coloured in red and white. We cannot forget in welcoming King Manoel to England that a very short time ago we greeted him with the cheers owing to an honoured guest. And now we receive him as a refugee, with the silence that is the most fitting tribute to misfortune. He who a few days ago was ruler of a country glorious in its past—the centre of a court—the object of much, if not complete, devotion—has become the occupant of an English country house. From the storms of revolution he has found a haven under the quiet English sky. With the sounds of shot and shell still in his ears, he rests where the only firing known for generation has been done from sporting guns; and looks, instead of turmoil, on the meandering Avon and the misty Cotswolds. Here are changes indeed. We are rejoice that we can offer them to a King to whom personally, sympathy is justly due, whatever may have been the faults of his predecessors and his advisers. Nor could we have wished anything different in the method of King Manoel and Queen Amelia's arrival in England. The feeling of the people was decently expressed. There was less ceremonial than sincerity, is, for the time being, the best the exiles can wish for.

THE STATUS OF THE SOLDIER.

Those who hesitate to employ all soldiers might profitably read the official report on military prisons. Under this somewhat deterrent title is given a number of most encouraging details as to the undoubted rise in the status of the soldier. Better education, greater temperance—total and partial abstainers number 62,000—more care in the selection of recruits, and the improved conditions of life in barracks are combining to turn out very fine material, which employers should be only too glad to secure. The National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers used to publish the numbers of those dismissed from service. Now they do so no longer because there are too few to make it of any interest. The success of the Union Jack Club is a proof in itself that the men appreciate civilising influences. In three years over 100,000 men have made use of its accommodation. It was in consequence of this new spirit in the Army that General Smith-Dorrien was able, two years ago, to withdraw the pickets at Aldershot and put the soldiers upon their honour.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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A food of great nutritive value, which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

Benger's Food forms with milk, a dainty, delicious and highly nutritive cream, entirely free from rough and indigestible particles. "The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Readers can obtain a 48-page booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It," which contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

Genuine only with this trademark.

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

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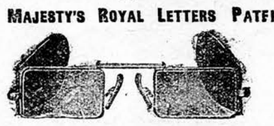

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

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They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

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Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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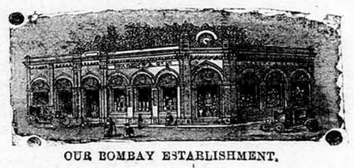

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Rs. 36—per dozen.

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, Hips, and other parts of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily reduced and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and carnic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, Flatulency, Pain, Headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 42 days, Rs. 15-8.

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For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

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For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 3 days, Rs. 6-8.

Upcountry orders are promptly executed by value payable Post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.

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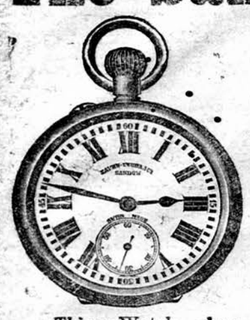

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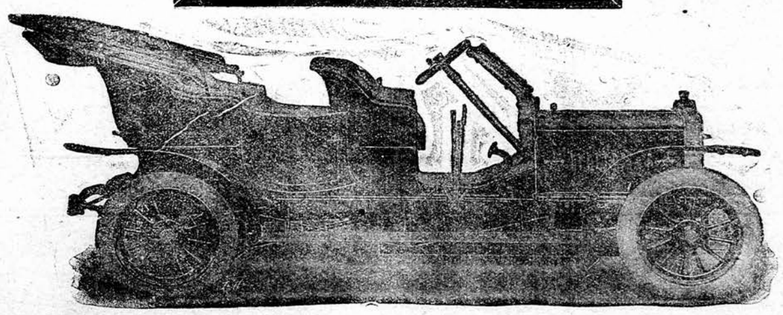

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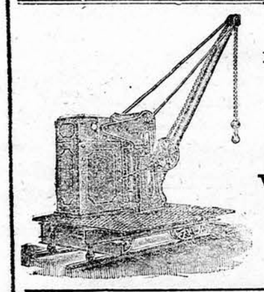

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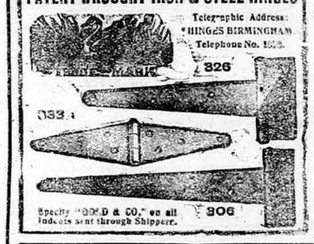

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